WILMINGTON JOURNAL: Published every Friday Morning, by PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: $2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing. No subscription received for less than 12 months. No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper [illegible] commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year. Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the publishers two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the [illegible] terms. We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted [illegible] mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor. All letters on business connected with this office must be addressed (post paid) to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5---NO. 11. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1848. | WHOLE NO. 219.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One square one insertion,				$ 50
do.	do.	2	insertions,	75
do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
do.	do.	3	month without change.	3 00
do.	do.	6	do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do.	6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ per cent on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance*.

CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL 1300.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M. and closes at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M. and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M. and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel and Harrell's Store Mail is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Onslow Mail. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound and Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns by Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 6 P. M. and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

[illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, [illegible] and with despatch, on [illegible] terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, *Commission and Forwarding* MERCHANT, DAVIS'S WHARF, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO R. N. Dishnow, Esq., New York. Rob't G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C. October 6, 1848.

WM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, AND DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C. October 8, 1847.—[1

HOLMES & HAWES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery. At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer. February 11, 1848.

W. L. SMITH (LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH.) AUCTIONEER AND *COMMISSION MERCHANT,* WILMINGTON, N. C. Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block. September 29, 1848.

JOHN T. [illegible], INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER. Wilmington, N. C. October 13, 1848—[5-y

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MOODY B. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court House. M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties. Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

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Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement. EDW'D CANTWELL. Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

*,*Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws* passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States. March 10, 1848—26-tf

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to [illegible]

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend *promptly* to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE. W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

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REMOVAL.

I have removed from the store occupied by me last year, and can now be found two doors North, at the store recently occupied by L. C. Latta, Lord's Buildings. Wm A GWYER.

WINTER BLEACHED SPERM OIL.

Just received a fine lot of the best Sperm Oil for family use. For sale by WM H. LIPPITT. Druggist & Chemists. o20

A VERY LARGE LOT OF

STRAW and wood ware, consisting of work baskets, travelling baskets, paper baskets, market baskets, straw carriages, and cradles, straw and hair brooms and brushes, cedar and painted buckets, milk piggins and churns, clothes horses, wood bowls, flour pails, wood trays, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, *but call* and *see*. o27 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF GOODS.

Just received, per schr. David Hale, from New York:—Bleached shirtings, India drills, lacinta do, Canton flannels, crash, cambric, Irish linen, bleached jeans, apron checks, bed tick, blankets, plaid linsey, ginghams, Turkey red yarn, vestings, hollands, shawls, alpacca, hose (assorted) suspenders, black silk cravats, silk handkerchiefs, colored table cloths, flannels (red & white,) mixed satinets, cadet mixture, Kentucky jeans, prints (various patterns,) Carolina stripes, shirt buttons, pocket combs, plaid jeans, blue cotton yarn, unbleached shirting, umbrellas, Allendale sheeting 2¼ yards wide, kerseys, cotton handkerchiefs, cashmeres, de laines, lama cloths, chene plaids, &c. &c. For sale by Oct 13] E. J. BERNARD.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. *This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.*

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood;* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial,** as it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured. Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.

Spitting Blood. *New York, April 28, 1847.* Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant, WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine st.

Rheumatism. This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, *Blackwell's Island,* is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter: *Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.* *Dr. Townsend:* Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.* *Dr. Townsend:* Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, [illegible] and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. [illegible]

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. [illegible]

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. [illegible]

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.* [illegible]

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children. Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation. Yours, respectfully, ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market. H. P. PULING, M. D. J. WILSON, M. D. R. B. BRIGGS, M. D. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D. Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C. Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C. June 23, 1848—[41-ly

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FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stalls at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

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CORDAGE AND DUCK.

Manella Rope, all sizes Bolt Rope, Wermin, Huslee, Marlin, Spun Yarn and Cotton Cordage. Duck from 2 to 10. Ship Stores put up with despatch, and low, at s22 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

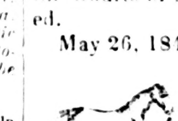
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD, *Builders and Contractors.* June 18, 1847 40-tf

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Fire and Marine Insurance Agency of the Protection Insurance Co., OF NEW JERSEY. CAPITAL $200 000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.* May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.



New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON. Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

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To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS. W. T. J. VANN. April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

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CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the **Episcopal Church.**

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO--Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c., Which will be sold very low. ISAAC WELLS. January 21, 1848

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN. Feb 11, 1848--[22-12m

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CHEAP BEEF FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8⅓ cents per lb: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound. THO. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9. August 18, 1848—[49-tf

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J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia. Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

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NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, successor to N. DREY, invites his old acquaintances and the citizens generally, to the inspection of his stock of DRY GOODS, just opened at the old stand of N. DREY. Every effort will be made to please customers, both ladies and gentlemen. His stock is entirely NEW, and was bought cheap, and it will be sold at a small profit.

Ladies can be accommodated with samples of all and any kind of goods.

As he has been careful in selecting the most choice and fashionable goods, he hopes for a liberal share of the patronage of the ladies in particular. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

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FRENCH BRANDY—OLD WINES,

Constantly on hand, at Wm A GWYER'S, O13] North Water street.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY." Harness, Trunk, and Saddle *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.

He has and will keep a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bits and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.*, and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY. April 28, 1848

ICE---ICE---ICE! To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

N. B. A cargo is expected daily. SHAW & REPITON. March 3, 1848—[25-tf

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Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS. May 5th, 1848.--[31tf

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CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848 entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co. and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops,* which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business. JAMES CASSIDEY. THEO. SCHRADER. WM. SUTTON. July 21—[45 tf

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NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *symptom of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH, Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy. ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D., on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention. D31-47 16 yc960mre4m

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed. GEORGE W. DAVIS. October 16, 1846

JUST RECEIVED

Per schooner Abigal Haynes, from Boston—6 dozen jerkin pickles; 6 dozen picollilly do; 6 doz mixed do; 6 doz mangoes do; 6 doz walnuts do; 6 doz peppers do; 6 bbls gherkin do; 12 half bbls do; 1 doz John Bull sauce; 1 doz peach water; 1 doz rose do; 1 doz Worcester sauce; 1 doz white pepper; 1 doz Anchovy paste; 10 doz superfine mustard; 2 doz walnut catsup; 2 doz Verdale olives; 1 doz capers; 1 doz capot; 16 doz jellies and jams; 1 dozen first quality pepper; 2 doz pepper sauce; 1 doz orange flower water; 1 doz lime juice; 1 dozen Mango pickles, in *superior oil*; 10 bbls cider vinegar; 1 doz hermetically sealed salmon, in tin cases; 6 cases Dutch herring; 8 doz fresh lobsters; 24 cases Boston crackers; Leaver knives for opening lobsters, sardines, &c. For sale low by s29] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SACK SALT.

200 Sacks hourly expected. For sale by e27 W. L. SMITH.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired. J. H. TAYLOR. Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

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TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.* July 14, 1848—[44-tf

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise. JAMES ANDERSON. July 13, 1848--[45-tf

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TO THE LADIES.

MRS. C. M. PRICE, respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she continues the DRESS MAKING BUSINESS at her residence, on Fourth street, near the Odd Fellows' School, where she will be thankful for a portion of the Fall and Winter patronage.

Mrs. P. respectfully tenders her thanks to those Ladies who have heretofore so liberally patronized her—and solicits a continuance of their custom. Sept 22, 1848

WHITE LEAD.

4000 lbs. different brands and very superior, will be sold low.

Also, 2 hhds. Dry Black Lead. All colours ground in oil at short notice at o27 SHAW'S OLD STAND.

CANDLES.

20 Boxes Sperm Candles; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 20 do. Hull & Son's mould do., for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of decrees of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1848, will be sold, at the door of the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 11th of December next, the first day of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, upon a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest after twelve months, two tracts of land, on the southwest side of Black River; one tract containing, by estimation, 427 acres, appropriated to Wm. K. Devane, deceased, in the division of the lands of his father, commonly called the Meadow, adjoining the Sugar Loaf lands and the lands of Rufus Devane; and the other tract contains, by estimation, 806 acres, appropriated to Thos. Devane deceased, in said division, and adjoins the lands formerly Franklin Devane's, the lands of the heirs of Patrick S. Devane and Rufus Devane. Bonds and approved sureties required. T. D. MEARES, C. M. E. Nov 3, 1848--[8-tds

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MARBLE MONUMENTS. TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time. KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders. Wilmington, N. C., February 11, 1848. [22-1y

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NEW CHEAP CASH STORE, First Door to R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gansey's over shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray attinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	8-4 brown damask do
	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Rough and Ready Coats;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Sack and Over do	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	
Carpeting, a large supply;	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	
do Habbits;	Plaid & striped do
do Collars;	Jaconet and Cambric
Worked Fronts;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	do do silk do
Blue and figured do	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Silk Warp do	
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	do black do do
do woolen net do	do do worsted do
do Saxony woolen do	Black & white English silk Hose;
do waffle do	
Black Merino do	do raw do
Ladies Hoods;	Children's worsted boots;
Children's do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
do Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	Misses' colored do;

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market. JOHN KYLE & CO. Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

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SALT—SALT.

2,000 bushels St. Martin's Salt. For sale by O13] Wm A GWYER.

MARBLE YARD, AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository,* next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line--consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please--and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound--not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R. FORD

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left. May 12, 1848--[35-6m

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A Question FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES,* all of which he warrants genuine:--

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do; Bailey's Syrup Do; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do; Bailey's do; Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMurn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's and Lee's Pills, Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.** consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 160 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Sienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM: A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER; Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS: In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW. March 17, 1848.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CATCH THE ROBBERS! $1000 REWARD!

The subscriber having been robbed on Saturday, the 9th of the present month, in the large Pocoson called Dover, lying partly in the counties of Jones, Craven and Lenoir, through which the public stage road runs from Kinston to Newbern, on or near the Sandy Ridge, and so severely beaten by his assailants, that they left him as dead, after filching from his pocket the sum of *Forty Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars,* takes this method of informing the public that he will cheerfully pay to any individual or individuals, the sum of *One Thousand Dollars,* who will apprehend the said Robbers, so that they may be confined in some public prison, and brought to justice. R. H. BLOUNT. Kinston, N. C., Sept. 19, 1848. 2-tf

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SACK SALT.

100 Sacks for sale by e6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter; Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Fourteenth Term of this School will commence on Saturday, the 11th Nov'r, and continue till the 15th of April, 1849.

Terms, payable in advance:

For Board, Washing, &c., with Tuition in English, $100 per term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instruments, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sunday and special occasions. This, in summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In winter the dress is of merino or other suitable material of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of pupils should be marked with the owners name in full.

For more minute particulars see circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office. Nov 3, 1848--[8-4t

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TRINITY SCHOOL; Right Rev. L. S. IVES, Visitor. Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University, or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty pupils. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS—For Board, Tuition, &c., for a session of five months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 11th of November, 1848. Further information will be given on application to the Rector at Raleigh. Nov 3, 1848--[8-4t

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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; October Term, A. D. 1848.

Felix Frederick and wife Dorothy and others, vs. Richard Chasten, Administrator of Thomas Phillips and John Phillips. } Petition to account, & for division of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Phillips, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State; ordered that publication be made for six weeks in one of the public gazettes of the State, notifying the said defendant, John Phillips, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House in the town of Kenansville, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard accordingly.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Kenansville, the third Monday in October, and seventy-third year of American Independence, A. D. 1848. JAMES H. JERMAN, Cl'k, by B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k. Nov 3, 1848—[8-6t

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ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 16th of October.

English Male department under the direction of Mr. MEGINNEY.

Principal of the Female department, Mrs PARKER Teacher in the Baltimore Female high school.

French will be taught by a competent professor of the Language.

The Trustees in opening this School for the ensuing year, feeling that it is an important institution to the Town, are determined to spare no exertions, to make it worthy of the patronage of the public.

TICKETS, per session, $4 00: to be had at the office of Colonel JOHN McRAE. Oct. 3,—[6-tf

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NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Groceries, &c., of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

They will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL. Wilmington, N. C., June 2, 1848. 38tf

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REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has purchased the entire stock of Kelly & McCaleb, and may hereafter be found at the stand recently occupied by them, on Market street, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a complete assortment of articles necessary for Town and Country trade, consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Ploughs, and Family Groceries** of all kinds. He is confident that he can offer the best inducements, and solicits of his friends a continuation of their favors, and would say to the patrons of the old firm, that he intends conducting his business upon a plan similar to theirs and earnestly solicits that they would call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. J. BERNARD. Sept 8, 1848—[52-3m.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

He also continues to keep at the same place, (Rock Spring,) a set of Livery Stables, with careful Ostlers. Also, Horses and Riding Vehicles for hire. DAVID THALLY. Sept. 1, 1848. —[51-tf

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MULLETS! MULLETS!!

86 barrels, September Mullets, just received per Schr Martha B., and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

APPLES.

50 bbls. Apples. For sale by o20 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 24, 1848.

☞The Editor is still unable to attend to his editorial duties. He is, however, convalescent.

Snow.—On Sunday morning last, we were visited with a considerable Snow storm.—Rather an unusual and an unwelcome visiter, so early in the season.

☞Our Raleigh correspondent will please accept our thanks for the kind offer he has made us, and we beg to assure him that we shall at all times be pleased to hear from him.

The Governor's Message.—In hopes of receiving the message of Governor Graham by yesterday's mail, we made the necessary arrangements for its publication in this number of the Journal; but in this we have been disappointed, on account of the Legislature not having organized on Monday last.

Pictorial History of Mexico.—The Agents for this State, Messrs. W. W. & A. J. Swinson, have shown us a neat volume entitled "Pictorial History of Mexico and the Mexican War, by Professor John Frost. The work can be had of the above Agents, at Strickland's Depot. The price is $3 75 per copy.

Republic of the United States.—This is the title of a volume which has been placed upon our desk by, we presume, the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, N. York. It sets forth the duties of America "to itself, and its responsibilities to other countries; embracing also a review of the late War between the United States and Mexico, its causes and results; and of those measures of Government which have characterized the Democracy of the Union," from the formation of this Republic to the present day.

MILITARY.

The 30th Regiment of N. C. Militia was reviewed in this place on Tuesday last by Brig. Gen. L. H. Marsteller and Staff, who made their usual handsome appearance. The officers all appeared in better plight than usual, and we are glad to say, upon the authority of the General himself, that there has been a manifest improvement in the discipline of both officers and men.

The Clarendon Horse Guards turned out in fine style, and had with them their new Battery of Flying Artillery, and received the Brigadier General and Staff, upon their arrival on the field, with a salute of thirteen guns.

The review took place about 1 o'clock, and the drill continued until 4, when the Regiment, preceded by the Clarendon Horse Guards, marched through several of our principal Streets, and were brought into line on Market Street, where the officers were addressed, in a brief manner, by the Brigadier General; parade dismissed, and the General and Staff escorted to their quarters by the Clarendon Horse Guards.

The assiduity and perseverance of Captain Howard and the other officers of the Guards, in procuring these pieces of artillery, cannot be too highly praised, as they will prove very efficient in time of need. We would respectfully suggest to the Commissioners of the Town, the propriety of providing a place for their security and preservation.

MAJOR GENERAL'S ELECTION.

Returns of the election for Major General of the 6th Division N. C. Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Gen. Alex'r McRae, have been received from all the counties except Jones and Lenoir. The vote stands, as far as heard from, for

	L. H. Marsteller.	Jas. W. Cox.
Johnston,	25	11
Wayne,	14	24
Brunswick,	20	00
Duplin,	28	4
Onslow,	22	00
New Hanover,	39	00
	148	39

☞Isaac N. Sanders has been elected Colonel of the 24th Regiment, (Onslow,) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Wm. Ferrand. Lott Humphrey has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the above Regiment to fill the place vacated by the election of Lt. Col. Sanders to the office of Colonel.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh papers of the 22d instant, publishes the official vote of this State cast for Presidential Electors at the election on the 7th instant, with the exception of Yancy county, which seems to have been excluded on account of some informality in the returns. The vote stands, for

Taylor,	43,519	
Cass,	34,869	
	8,650	majority.
Add Yancy, for Taylor,	31	majority.
Making Taylor's majority,	8,681	

In our next paper we shall publish our table of returns from each County.

TAYLOR'S CABINET.

The Federal journals have already commenced the appointment of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, as will be seen by this day's Journal. The Chronicle of our own town, thinks he is entitled to have a voice in the matter, and we have no doubt he is right in putting up his claims to the selection, for the Chronicle was the first paper in North Carolina, if not in the whole Union, that took up Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. These things, no doubt, deeply considered by the Chronicle Editor, has induced him to make a selection as to who shall be Gen. Taylor's advisers. Here are those the Chronicle selects:

John J. Crittenden, of Ky., Secretary of State.

Andrew Stewart, of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.

John M. Clayton, of Del., Secretary of War.

Thomas Butler King, of Ga., Secretary of the Navy.

George E. Badger, of N. C., Attorney General.

Truman Smith, of Conn., Post Master General.

Every one of them are Federalists of the deepest dye. They are even "*ultra Whigs.*" What a change has come over the *Chronicle*. He has all the summer been preaching to the people that Taylor was a "Whig, but not an ultra Whig." Still the old General must have an "ultra Whig" Cabinet.

☞Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., fed., has been elected to the House of Commons, from Burke county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Marler.

THE LEGISLATURE.
NOT ORGANIZED.

The members of the Legislature of this State assembled in Raleigh on Monday last. Both Houses were engaged all of Monday and Tuesday in balloting for Speakers, without being able to elect; consequently neither House had, at latest dates, organized. The following letter, received by yesterday morning's mail, is, we believe, the latest intelligence from Raleigh. It will be seen that the responsibility of the delay of the public business does not rest with the Democrats. They have shown every disposition to compromise, and the Federalists have refused to accede to their propositions. But we will not detain the reader. Our correspondent writes as follows:—

RALEIGH, Nov. 21st, 1848.

Mr. Editor:—The Legislature of North-Carolina assembled in Raleigh, on Monday, the 20th instant, at about 2 o'clock, P. M.—The Members were all in attendance, except Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, who has resigned his seat in the Commons. The resignation of Mr. Flemming, at this time, is an unfortunate occurrence, and well calculated to operate to the advantage of our opponents in the Legislature. It is understood, however, that he had very strong reasons for resigning his seat, and that he is determined to present himself again before the people of his county, as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation. Whatever may be said in relation to the course which Mr. Flemming has thought proper to pursue in this crisis in the political affairs of the Legislature, I cannot but regard him as a high-minded, honorable man, and nothing but the most serious imputations against his private character could have impelled him to surrender his seat, at this difficult and dangerous juncture in the Legislature. A writ of election will doubtless be issued, immediately, to the Sheriff of Yancey, to authorize an election to be held to supply the vacancy.

The Members of the House of Commons were called to order, by Mr. James R. Dodge, the Assistant Clerk in the Commons, at the last session of the Legislature. They were then qualified agreeable to law, by Thomas Whitaker, of Wake.

Mr. Stanly, of Beaufort, then nominated for Speaker of the Commons, Mr. Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville.

Mr. D. W. Courts, of the county of Rockingham, nominated the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of the county of Cumberland. Messrs. Stanly and Courts were called to superintend the election of Speaker. On the first trial the vote stood: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. Neither candidate having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no election. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts, and Mr. Gilliam for Mr. Cherry.

The Members of the House voted again immediately for Speaker, with precisely the same result as before: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Ellis; Mr. Gilliam did not vote.

Mr. Ellis then moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

Tuesday, Nov. 21st.

The Members met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Scott moved that the House proceed to election of Speaker.

The result was precisely the same as on the day before. The whole number of votes given were 118. Necessary to a choice, 60. Mr. Gilliam again received 59 votes, and Mr. Dobbin 58. There was no election. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts. Mr. Gilliam did not vote.

Mr McCleese moved that the House proceed to vote again immediately for Speaker. The vote again stood: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. The whole number of votes given being 118, and neither of the candidates having received a majority, there was no election. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts; Mr. Gilliam did not vote.

On motion of Mr. E. P. Miller, of the county of Caldwell, the House voted again for Speaker. The result was the same as before: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58 Mr. Dobbin again voted for Mr. Courts; Mr. Gilliam did not vote.

Neither of the candidates having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, there was no election.

Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr., of Orange, then moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hicks called for the ayes and noes.—The vote in the affirmative stood 51, and in the negative 68. The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Steele moved that the Members vote again for Speaker of the House, which resulted as before: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. Mr. Dobbin again voted for Mr. Courts, and Mr. Gilliam did not vote. The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock. Thus matters stand in the House of Commons, after a two day's trial. The Senate is precisely in the same predicament. They have not elected their Speaker, or a single officer of any kind, during the two first days of the session. The candidates for Speaker, in the Senate, are Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, and Mr. Graves, of Caswell. The Senate voted twice for Speaker on Monday, with the same result each time: Mr. Joyner, 24; Mr Graves, 24.

The whole number of votes in the Senate is 50. Neither of the candidates having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no election.

Tuesday, Nov. 21st.

The Senate voted three times for Speaker, with precisely the same effect on each occasion: Joyner receives 24 votes, and Graves 24.

This state of affairs in the Legislature is not to be attributed to the Democratic party.

Before the Legislature assembled on Monday, both parties held a meeting, for the purpose of consultation, and having a mutual understanding among themselves, in relation to the course to be pursued in the election of Officers of both branches of the Legislature.

The Democratic Members sent a communication to the Whigs, proposing a compromise. As both parties were equally balanced in the Legislature, a proposition to give both some of the offices, seemed but just and reasonable; but the Whig Members were not willing to this. It appears that nothing short of all the offices in the gift of the Legislature, at the present session, will give them satisfaction.—If the Whigs will not agree to a proposition for each party to compromise, in the election of officers for the organization of both Houses, I do not see how the Democratic party should be blamed for failing to organize.—If the public business is neglected, and the public money expended, it ought not, in justice, to be chargeable to the Democrats. They are willing to compromise on just and honorable terms. If the proposition which the Democrats submitted to the Whigs on the first day of the session had been acceded to, there is not the least doubt but that the Legislature would now have been organized, and that the public business would have been going on before this time. But it is to be hoped that we shall organize to-morrow, which is the third day of the session The flag purchased by Gov. Graham, under authority of the last Legislature, for the North Carolina Regiment who went to Mexico, was returned to Gov. Graham, on the Capitol Square, on Monday, by Col. Paine.. C. H. B.

Presidential Electoral Vote.—All the States have not yet been heard from. We have no cause, however, to alter our table of last week. The vote of Alabama and Mississippi is very close.

Virginia.—The Richmond Enquirer has a table showing the net gain for Taylor in all the counties but five, in Virginia, to be 4,376, leaving 1,517 of Polk's majority still to be overcome. The Enquirer expresses the belief that the majority in the State for Cass and Butler will be at least fifteen hundred.

New York.—In this State the joint vote of Cass and Van Buren is 16,421 greater than that received by Gen. Taylor. There is also upwards of 32,000 less votes cast than there was at the Presidential election in 1844, from which it may be inferred that not less than 80,000 citizens of New York failed to vote at all on the 7th instant.

So much for Van Buren freesoilism in New York

☞The Hon. A. D. Sims, member of Congress from the 4th District, South Carolina, died at Kingstree, on the 16th instant, after an illness of a few days. It is stated in the Charleston papers that Robert Munroe, Esq., of Marion, will be a candidate to supply the vacancy.

Inauguration.—The 4th of next March happens on Sunday, in consequence of of which, it is generally conceded, that the installation of the next President of the United States, will take place on Monday, the 5th of March.

THE TAYLOR FEDERAL CELEBRATION.

On Monday last, the Taylor Federalists of Wilmington, celebrated the election of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore. The last *Chronicle* gives a glowing account of the celebration. The *Chronicle* seems to be delighted at the idea of the illumination of his office, and the manner in which he was "cheered". To all of which he was duly entitled, considering that Gen. Taylor is evidently deeply indebted(!) to him (the *Chronicle*) for having been the first Federal paper in this State which brought his name before the people for the Presidency. However, respect rendered that can't well be avoided is no respect at all The *Chronicle* has published the inscriptions upon the transparencies, and we also place them upon record. We hope the people will at least bear some of them in mind, as a reference to them may become requisite hereafter Look out for squalls ahead! The *Chronicle* says:

"Many of the inscriptions were peculiarly appropriate and pointed, as these: 'I WILL BE THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.' 'Zachary Taylor is the *Tailor* to *suit* the People.' 'Millard Fillmore will protect the State Rights.' 'Millard Fillmore has *filled* many offices of trust, and will *Fill*-more.'—'On Stanly, on!' (An allusion to the county of Stanly, which gives an almost unanimous vote for Taylor.) 'Masonboro', the jewell of New Hanover.'"

FIRE AT WELDON.

A slip from the "Weldon Herald" office, dated Saturday, the 18th instant, says:—

About 12 o'clock last night, the citizens of Weldon were awakened from their slumbers by an alarm of fire. A few moments before that hour it was discovered that the large Shop and Warehouse of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company was on fire, and by the time the citizens were fully aroused the whole building was in one brilliant flame.

In the shop was the elegant and powerful Locomotive E. B. Dudley, and in the ware house a few articles of merchandise, but fortunately the greater part, in fact nearly all, of the merchandise which had been in the house was taken out on yesterday by the Wilmington Freight Train.

The Engine Shop, Warehouse, a wood-house, and a negro house belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, were completely destroyed, and the Engine before alluded to was considerably damaged, perhaps totally destroyed.

No other house was destroyed, though the office and shed of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, and several other houses, were on fire repeatedly.

This is no time to speak of meritorious services rendered, every citizen did his duty, but Messrs. E. H. Allen and Rodolphus Hammon deserve extra praise for their extra efforts in arresting the progress of the flames.

The total loss is not less than twelve thousand dollars, all, or the greater part of which, falls entirely on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Baltimore Sun.—We copy and endorse with much pleasure the following merited compliment from the N. O. Picayune, to the industry and skill of the enterprising conductors of the Baltimore Sun. Take it all in all, we regard it among the most valuable of our exchanges. The whole of the Southern Press, will agree with us:

"*The Baltimore Sun.*—We are continually indebted to this excellent journal for items of news. The industry with which it collects and digests intelligence from all parts of the world cannot be surpassed. It prepares columns of copy each day for the general benefit of the press, as well as its own readers; and as if this were not enough, it is forwarded to the South one day in advance of all its contemporaries, which rely upon the Government mail. It is superfluous to enlarge upon the value of such a paper to readers of all classes, but we could say no less, having daily and hourly occasion to appreciate its usefulness."

Capt. Henry Harman was killed in this place on Saturday while firing cannon at the Whig victories in New-York and Pennsylvania. He was in the act of ramming down a cartridge when the gun went off. Capt. H. was a native of New Jersey, and had been sailing for several years out of this port, lately and at the time of his death as master of the schr. Caldwell. He possessed in a large degree the noble traits of character for which the men of his profession are distinguished.

Capt. Geo. Brown was severely injured by the accident. He lost a part of his right thumb, and was badly burnt in the neck and face.—*Wash. (N. C.) Whig, 15th inst.*

For the Journal.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, I. O. of R.

Mr. Editor—It was my privilege to be present and participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of Rock Spring Tent, of the I O of R., on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and I was so well pleased with the proceedings, that I have come to the conclusion that I would, with your consent, give your readers some kind of an idea of the performances on the occasion.

The members of both of the Tents in this place, in connection with the Encampment of the same Order, met at their room on Market Street, and formed a procession at 10 o'clock A. M. The procession, (headed by a fine band of music,) after passing through various Streets, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen had preceded it. The exercises were commenced with Prayer by the Rev. A. M. Chrietzberg: a beautiful Temperance Hymn was then sung by the members of the Order: after which Rev. A. P. Repiton read a chapter in the Bible; the brethren then sung an appropriate Rechabite ode; when Mr. William R. Utley, a member of Rock Spring Tent, rose and addressed the assemblage. He entered briefly into a history of the Order, showing where it originated, and the trials to which its early members had been subjected. He then repeated some of the objections made against the Order, particularly that of its being a secret Order. He alluded to persons withholding their influence from the Temperance cause, and showed them that it was their duty to enter the contest waged by the cold water boys against that demon of destruction—*Alcohol.* Ridiculed the idea of a man's being a *temperate drinker*, and urged that class of our citizens at once to give up the fatal glass, and take a firm and decided stand against King Alcohol and his myrmidons. He then showed the benefits of an association like the Independent Order of Rechabites: the vast amount of good that it had accomplished, and was daily accomplishing; and entreated every friend of his country to lend a helping hand. He wound up his address by paying a beautiful and deserved compliment to the ladies, assuring them that they possessed a vast influence over the "lords of creation;" and urged them to exercise it, by exerting themselves in the Temperance movement.

The address was replete with choice sentiment and sound argument, and reflected credit upon the young orator, who, as he told his audience, appeared before them with reluctance, and only because he believed it to be his duty to shrink from no task imposed upon him by his brethren

After the address and the other exercises at the Church had been completed, the procession re-formed, and after wending its way through various streets, returned to Rechabite Hall.—Thus ended the celebration of the Anniversary of Rock Spring Tent, of the Independent Order of Rechabites, a day long to be remembered in the hearts of many a fond wife, mother, and sister, who looked with pride upon an affectionate husband, son, or brother, whom they saw in the procession, with the badge of Temperance around them. YORICK.

Opinions at the North.—The Christian Record, published at Nashville, contains a letter from Boston to the New York Observer, in which the prevalent feeling at the North on the subject of slavery is no doubt correctly stated. We copy the following extract:

"Our Southern friends ought to know the state of things at the North. It is hard to get at the truth, so much does party and sectional feeling affect our views. But I am more and more convinced that the deep, strong, old-fashioned anti-slavery sentiment at the North is preparing to exhibit itself in steady, unyielding hostility to the extension of the system. Abolitionism has been dead and buried some time. The old leaders are busy, some at better things, others at worse, but Abolitionism as a business has had its day. It did not pay. That made it die. That will make anything die that has not the life of truth in it. Truth will live without meat or drink.—Error will starve without plenty of both. And now that this *ism* has burnt itself at its own stake, the ancient anti-slavery sentiment, that respects the rights of the States, the Federal Constitution, and the well being of the slave, is rising and swelling and will make itself felt in power over this great confederacy. As to the extension of slavery over territory now free, there are scarcely two opinions. Nine tenths of the North are inflexibly opposed to it. And I have been amazed to see how far the consequences of this purpose have been calculated. Grave and reverend men, cautious and prayerful, who would die for a principle as readily as they would go to bed when weary, will calmly tell you that they are prepared to see the Union of the States dissolved, before they will consent to the extension of the curse over soil now free from the tread of a slave. *I believe this is the prevalent feeling at the East and the North.* It is not my feeling. I am opposed to the extension of slavery, but I would not dissolve the Union to prevent it. I think there is a better remedy than this, which is no remedy. But the North is resolved, as one man, to have no further responsibility for slavery, and I believe that resolution will be carried out at the expense, if necessary, of the Federal Union. Our Southern brethren should know this, and let us both and all sit down and "calculate the value of the Union." It was once treason to do it. It is not treason any longer. Very good patriots are figuring at it now. It is a long sum and the answers do not agree."

In one point of view we may regard the result as a victory for our cause. Taylor will owe his election to the solemn and oft-repeated declarations of his leading supporters at the North that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso. Without these assurances his election would have been absolutely impossible. The next Congress will be largely Whig, and the party, or at least the Northern portion of it, is pledged to prevent by adequate legislation the establishment of slavery in the new territories. If the Southern Whigs go against the measure, as most of them doubtless will, there are Northern Democrats enough to secure its passage; and then let Taylor veto it IF HE DARE. Such an act on his part would array against him the great majority of those whose votes elected him and produce a moral convulsion which would prove a lesson to trading politicians in all time to come.

Philadelphia (Free Soil) Republic.

Spanish Difficulty not Settled.—A Madrid letter, of Oct 21st in the New York Herald says:

"The incident which I mentioned in my last letter, as having taken place at the hotel of Gen. Saunders, the American Minister, is not yet terminated. Apologies and offers of reparation, by the dismissal of the offending functionaries, were made, as I have already told you, but yesterday it appears that Sig. Pidal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, having reconsidered the matter, wrote a formal demand to General Saunders, requiring him to surrender his servant to the authorities of the police. Gen. Saunders, I am informed, denies the right of the government to claim his servant, and refuses to surrender him. What the issue of the affair may be, is doubtful."

OUR DEFEAT.

Our party has been defeated; our country may yet be safe. We may still find that Gen Taylor will prove true to the hopes and wishes of thousands who have given him their support at the South, and guide his Administration by the republican principles of Jefferson and Madison. He may yet disappoint the hopes and the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands who have rallied under his banner at the North, and resist all legislation which shall strike at the basis of our glorious Constitution, and force us to the stern alternative of making a selection between the rights of the South and the Union of the States. We do not expect—we *hope* that such may be the case. A sea of troubled waters is before him. He has taken his position at a helm which no common hand can direct through the storms that impend by the rugged shores and the foam-wreathed breakers. Will he succeed? Heaven knows that while we have earnestly wished him *defeat* in his election, we far more earnestly wish him *success* in the new duties devolving upon him We are not *partisan* enough to desire that Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, should be deprived of a single leaf in the chaplet of laurels, gloriously won by Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista. May the next four years prove him to be as great in the Cabinet as in the field, as true a Republican as he has been a soldier, as successful in directing the counsels as he has been in fighting the battles of the nation that has loved and honored him so highly. We never have been, so long as reason is left us, we never *shall* be, of the complexion of those who would wish harm to their country because that country is governed by a political opponent—who would have disaster befall the nation simply to secure a change of rulers. No! while we shall continue fearlessly to vindicate the principles we have always professed, while we shall oppose (in our humble manner) the administration whenever it conflicts with those principles, we shall unhesitatingly give it our support whenever it adopts those principles, and whether in cloud or in sunshine, under a Whig or a Democratic President, the same prayer shall ever be uppermost in our hearts—"God save the Republic!"—*Savannah Georgian.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1848

The question as to who will form "Old Zack's" Cabinet, is already seriously discussed in the political circles of the Metropolis; but it is done with so much moderation and coyness as to lead merely to the expression of surmises and guesses. Will Gen. Taylor have an ultra Whig Cabinet? is the question first propounded, to which the uniform answer is given, "I think not."

Will he have nothing but Whigs in his Cabinet? On this question the vote is divided; some pretending that he will, and others who profess to speak from the cards, stoutly denying it. Mr Holmes, of South Carolina, is mentioned in connection with the Navy: Col. Jefferson Davis, in connection with the Department of War; although the better opinion seems to be that the latter will decline the honor

All seem to agree that Mr. Crittenden will be offered the Secretaryship of State, with scarcely a doubt expressed as to his acceptance of the same.

The Treasury seems to have already three different candidates, to wit: Abbot Lawrence, of Boston and Lowell, Mass; George Evans, of Maine; and John M Clayton, of Delaware

A Philadelphian is spoken of as Attorney General of the United States. The Postmaster Generalship still remains vacant, though quite a number of names is proposed for the office.

It is pretty well conceded all round, that the old Whig leaders—Clay and Webster—will receive the go-by; but on the other hand, it is rumored that Mr Clay may return to the Senate of the United States.

It is quite clear, even from these few fore-shadowings, that General Taylor, by his own partizans, is expected to be a tolerant, impartial, national President, and that so far from strengthening either of the two prominent parties, his administration will tend toward the establishment of a *juste milieu*, attempted by *Captain* Tyler, but defeated then from the want of *Generalship*. If General Taylor succeeds in keeping the hostile wings of the two great parties from coming into violent collision, he will gather more laurels than he won at the battle of Buena Vista.

The Free Soil movement is spoken of by most of the Taylor men here as "an exploded humbug," to go along with Anti-Masonry, Nativism, &c., but the millenium, I opine, is not yet at hand, and other humbugs, not thought of now, may yet disturb the quiet reason of man There are those who, when the sun shines, are ready to throw away their umbrellas, thinking that it will never rain again.

Among the amusing incidents, I cannot refrain from mentioning the following: Some of the clerks in the Treasury Department feeling rather despondent at the gloomy prospect before them, and the Secretary, in spite of his intense application to his next report, and the current business of the Department, perceiving their low spirits, the latter informed them that, on leaving the Department, he would, on a great Black Board, over his own signature, "Robert J Walker," write these words:

"*My wounded are behind me, and I will not pass them alive.*"

It is said that this humorous sally of Mr. Secretary Walker had the effect of kindling quite a ray of hope in the eyes of his devoted subordinates. X.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.—The Editor of the New York *Mirror* remarks that while he has no desire to dictate, or say a word on the formation of the Cabinet of the President elect, still if it had been the will of the people that he should have been elevated to the Presidency, the following would have been the selection made:—

Crittenden, of Kentucky, Secretary of State

Evans, of Maine, Secretary of Treasury.

King, of Georgia, Secretary of Navy.

Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.

Granger, of New York, Post Master General.

Choate, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

It is not at all improbable that several of the gentlemen named will occupy the positions assigned them by the *Mirror.*

Charleston Courier.

SOUTH AMERICA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

Post Office Department,
November, 15, 1848

Official information has been received at this Department that the United States steam-packet "Panama," built under contract with the Secretary of the Navy, eventually for the service of that Department of the Government, but in the meantime to be employed in the transportation of the mails, will be in readiness by the 23d instant, to receive mails at the port of New York. Mail-bags will be made up at New York, to be forwarded by said steamer for Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and Callao. Mails for Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria, should be retained to be sent by the Falcon to Chagres on the 1st of December next

The inland and sea postage on all letters and newspapers to be forwarded by the Panama, the same being for places not within the territory of the United States, is to be pre paid at the offices where mailed, and the Postmasters concerned will see that this requisition is complied with, and will stamp the letters and papers accordingly.

The mails to said foreign ports will be sent to the care of the United States Consul at the respective places under the seal of the New-York Post Office. The sea postage for single letters, not exceeding half an ounce, will be 24 cents to Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, or Callao; and for each newspaper or pamphlet 3 cents. In each case the regular inland postage to New York is to be added.

C. JOHNSON, Post Master General.

From the Washington Union.

"A GENTLEMAN IN DIFFICULTIES."

"We shall not now allude to the character of the new administration we are about to have.—That it will be such as the country expects, we have no doubt. At the same time we beg leave to remind our friends, that never has any President gone into the Executive chair under more peculiarly embarrassing circumstances than will attend Gen. Taylor's induction into the Presidency. We shall not now enter into an analysis of them, as the most prominent will readily suggest themselves to the minds of all. But we, in common with the country, have full faith in the ability of Gen. Taylor to meet all the momentous issues which he is likely to encounter in his administration."

Thus speaks, under date of the 11th instant, the Lexington Observer—a journal which, published in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Clay's residence, has long enjoyed the repute of being his peculiar organ. As its editor's prudence or modesty prevents him from "analyzing" the "peculiar embarrassing circumstances" under which Gen. Taylor must enter upon his office, *we* will endeavor to explain and "*amplify*" what we take to be his meaning.

First and foremost, then, among Gen. Taylor's "peculiarly embarrassing circumstances," stand his own solemn, repeated, written public *pledges*; pledges like this in his letter of May 18th, 1847: "In no case can I *permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes*;" like this in his letter of the 6th of July, 1847: "If I ever fill that high office, it must be *untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand*;" like this in his letter of February 12th, 1848: "Should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should most certainly claim the right, to look to the constitution and the high interests of our common country, *and not to the principles of a party*, for my rules of action;" and lastly, like this even in his Allison letter of April 22d, 1848: "I reiterate what I have often said—I am a whig, but not an ultra whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor *to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by party schemes.*"

These declarations of Gen. Taylor, pledging his public honor to an independent, untrammelled, non-partisan position and course, will be found, we do not doubt, "peculiarly embarrassing," both to Gen Taylor himself and to the whig leaders, who are already straining every nerve to make him "lend himself to their party schemes!" How, with these declarations engraved on the memories of the whole people, is Gen. Taylor to confront and satisfy, or even begin to satisfy, that clamorous and hungry multitude of ultra whig office seekers who will haunt his uprisings and his down sittings from the moment that he reaches Washington, if not even before he starts from Baton Rouge, with that same fierce and merciless importunity which tormented Gen. Harrison into his grave in a month? Let him act towards these men for one day in the spirit of his solemn pledges above cited, and before the sun sets, they and their friends and their leaders will "curse him to his face!" It *will be* "peculiarly embarrassing!"

Next among Gen. Taylor's "peculiar embarrassments" we place the vote which will have made him President. It is a vote made up of the most heterogeneous combinations—whigs, and half whigs, and no whigs—independents, and natives, and free-soilers, and abolitionists, and adopted citizens, with a strong infusion of democrats—sectionalists of the North, who went for him because "the whig party embodies the measured and moderate anti-slavery feeling of the country," and because they had heard letters read pledging him not to veto the Wilmot Proviso; and sectionalists of the South, who went for him as a Southern man, bound by all his interests and affinities, and pledged by his own declarations to stand by the rights of the South—men in favor of reversing the policy of the country, and men in favor of letting it stand—men who want a tariff for protection, and men who want a tariff for revenue—men who want a bank, and men who hate a bank—men who want the general government to turn harbor-clearer, railroad-builder, and canal-digger-in-chief for the nation, and men who hold any general scheme of internal improvements to be a violation of the constitution—Quaker men, who indulged a silly fear that Gen. Cass, if elected, would forthwith clutch Cuba from Spain with one hand, and lash England straight into a war with the other; and other men, by no means Quakerish, who went for "Old Zack" because he was a soldier, every inch of him—had made the camp his home from his boyhood—"had not slept under a roof for two years or more," and would, if he had had his way, as he told Gen Gaines, have taken, instead of New Mexico and California, *six* of the Mexican provinces at least! Such is but an inadequate sketch of the strange jumble of antagonist political elements and interests which, against all natural affinities, have aggregated themselves together, rather than coalesced, to place Gen. Taylor in power! How is he to control their antagonism? What one palpable rule of action can he adopt It is not marked out for him in his past political career, for he has none It is not deducible from his political experience, for he has none He cannot be very largely or intimately acquainted with many of the political men of the country; and of the details of the politics of different sections of the country he knows almost nothing at all. He tells us that his mind is not made up as to great measures even of public policy. How difficult must he find it in such a state of things, and amid such conflicting interests all claiming to be represented in him, even to form his cabinet! He will not have sent into the Senate the names of his principal secretaries, before large masses of his supporters, in sore and sullen disappointment, will be leaving him in gangs It will be "peculiarly embarrassing" even from the start But suppose the first step taken, and the cabinet formed Then will come a business still more "embarrassing." His inaugural must foreshadow, and his first message must describe, his policy. His policy! Has he got any? Has he been elected upon any? Has he given anybody to understand that he has any clear and definite views about the foreign policy or the domestic policy of the country? Has he not intimated, on the contrary, that he has not any such views, and that he means to leave the whole thing to Congress? He has laid down the veto power Will he lay down as well the power and the duty "to give Congress information and *recommend* measures" for their adoption? If not, *what* policy will he recommend? Will it be an *ultra* whig policy? Massachusetts will not be satisfied without it But will Georgia and Tennessee stand it? Will it be an anti-slavery policy? The Seward and Weed whigs of New York will demand it; and Mr Fillmore and his friends—*on this* point at least, however it may be on certain others in the course of the new administration—will not say them nay. But then there is the vote and the voice of the whole South to be considered, and the "pure gold" letter to Dr. Pannill besides! Will it be a *moderate* whig policy? *That* might possibly do. But there stands Mr. Webster all ready to denounce such a policy as "not fit" to be adopted, and Mr Clay just as ready to say in his wrath that it is "a degradation"! Meantime Mr. Crittenden, not without an eye to 1852, thinks *proscription* is decidedly bad, and refers broadly to the General's pledges; Mr Truman Smith thinks there are worse things than *proscription*, and points not without some just triumph to the large vote cast by Connecticut; while Mr. Clayton, just as much in earnest, looks out for a broad and permanent platform both of measures and of men on which to found his new national Taylor republican party according to the fashion of Jefferson in 1801! It will indeed be "peculiarly embarrassing"!

Last, and perhaps most important of all among General Taylor's "peculiarly embarrassing circumstances," is the position of the whig party on the whole question of slavery The Philadelphia convention "yoked him unequally together" with Millard Fillmore, the abolitionist. Everybody knew why this was done. It was to reconcile the abolitionising whigs to vote for a slaveholder. It was to keep the northern whig party managers in countenance, in nominating, against the clearly ascertained will of their constituents, a candidate who would not *publicly* pledge himself to favor the Wilmot Proviso. The whig party can make no plausible nor spacious *attempt* at compromise and harmony of action on this subject. Northern and southern whigs are riven wide asunder by it. There is no thought in any quarter of any common platform in relation to it on which they can stand together. Yet, when they come to govern the country, if the question be not already settled, both they and their President *must* find some common platform on which to stand, or their whole organization must go to pieces.

Such we venture to say were some of the "peculiarly embarrassing circumstances" which foreshadowed themselves to the Lexington Observer as it thought over the opening scenes of Gen. Taylor's official career. We have left out of view the unpleasant relation in which Gen Taylor stands to some of the most eminent of the whig leaders. We have said nothing of the personal acrimonies which in New York and elsewhere are beginning to infuriate large cliques of the whigs against each other. We have said nothing of the General's recent and stern repudiation of his friends, the natives. All these things will be seen and felt ere the new administration is a month old. Taken all together, they form an array of difficulties which will require all the *nationality* of Gen. Taylor's professions, and, as we fear, more than all the *nationality* of his actual course, to surmount. Meantime, until his course shall be taken, the democracy, not factiously prejudging him, not yet surrendering nor purposing to surrender one inch of their party position, will stand before him—ready for peace, ready for war—in a watchful and armed neutrality!

The Postage Treaty with Great Britain does not, we are sorry to learn, at present advices, include any thing more than a neutralized rate of postage between England and the United States. American mails to France and Germany, are not affected in any existing arrangement, nor the transit of mails to and from Canada The Government has not agreed to transport the British mails, in bulk, from and to Canada, from our ports, and will not do it, unless the British Government should reciprocate the privilege by transporting our mails for the Continent at a like rate. As things stand, our letters are charged with a heavy postage, in their transit from Great Britain to France or Germany. The British Government have not proposed to treat on the subject, *but* agreed that the sea rate of letters should be the same both in America and British packets—and that the rate of postage shall be ten pence—twenty cents. The inland postage of both countries will conform with their respective postage rates. A letter for Washington, whether by a British or American steamer, will pay twenty-nine cents, to wit: from London to Liverpool, a penny; from Liverpool to N. York, ten pence; port charge in New York, two cents; postage to Washington, five cents—total, twenty nine cents—the postage would be in both cases prepaid.—This is a reduction of only four cents. Formerly, the United States sent the British mails in bulk, from Boston to St. Johns, 300 miles, at five cents a letter. Our government will agree to do that again with reciprocity, and not without.

Gen James Taylor, Quartermaster of the Northwestern army in the last war with England, died at Newport, Ky. on Tuesday last, having first deposited his vote for Gen Taylor, with the remark, "I have given the last shot for my county." The judges of election waited upon him at his house. He was one of the officers designated by Gen. Hull to draw up the articles for his surrender, which he indignantly refused to do He was born in 1769, in Caroline county, Va., and was, perhaps, the largest landed proprietor in the West.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 15.

MEXICAN NEWS.

We received, yesterday afternoon, our files of Maxican papers and correspondence The papers came down to the 4th inst. from the city of Mexico.

The Republic appears to be in a restless, almost feverish state, although we have no more political outbreaks to record. Robberies upon the highways and in the streets are frequent, the police of the town is inefficient, *the insurgents* of the Sierra are not yet subdued, the savages are desolating the frontier States, the Government is without funds, and Congress does nothing. Complaints are rife through the press, but it is impossible for us to see very clearly what the difficulty is which would seem to overshadow the country, causing uneasiness and disaffection. Apprehensions of the return of Santa Anna, or wishes for that event, may account for the air of mystery in which everything is enveloped.

The papers say little of Santa Anna; they point to him continually Some of the ayuntamientos of the cities have petitioned Congress that he be by law forever banished the country

The Mexican Congress adjourned on the [illegible] inst. Both Houses having assembled, the President and his Cabinet presented themselves and the former made an address in which he ran over late events in the history of the Republic, and concluded by announcing that an extra session would shortly be called. He then declared the session closed. The press complains bitterly that Congress has adjourned, leaving undone much important business The new tariff Bill is the great omission. An opposition to the reforms proposed by it is manifested in various quarters, as injurious to the interests of Mexican agriculture and industry.

We find in the papers proposals for a loan of $800,000, based upon the indemnity to be paid by the United States. *The Government* is limited to one per cent. a month. We should infer from a paragraph in one paper that the sum of $200,000 had been obtained, but that there was much doubt whether the remaining $600,000 could be procured.

New Use for Castor Oil.—The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph says:

"We were presented by Mr. E. Morse, of this city, with one of his candles manufactured from castor oil and were induced to test its qualities with a *sperm* candle, and the light of the former was decidedly more brilliant and extensive than the latter. We could not discover the *least* unpleasant smell from burning the castor oil candle, and believe that they are well calculated to supersede entirely the use of the sperm candle. Mr. M. informs us that they could be afforded by the quantity at 25 cents per pound—about one-half the cost of sperm candles.

Cuba.—"A Spaniard," through the medium of the New York Tribune, offers to stake $500 with the editors of either of two of the New York morning papers, *that the Spanish government has* NOT *entered into any negotiation with any foreign* power about selling Cuba. The burden of proof to rest with the editor who takes the money, the winner to receive his own $500 and the other $500 to go to the benefit of the sick poor in the Hospitals.

A French master, going on horseback, lately to teach an academy for ladies, was thrown off his horse into a ditch. When he made his appearance before the mistress in order to apologize for the dirt which besmeared his habiliments, he said:

"Ah madame, I have fallen in de dish."

"Oui, monsieur, I see you are covered with the *gravy.*"

FOREIGN.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamer *Acadia* arrived at Boston on Saturday last. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. We condense from the *Baltimore Sun* of the 20th inst, the following items of intelligence:

The Markets.—Liverpool, Nov 4.—Cotton has been active during the past week. In the early part of the week there was an advance of ⅛ to ¼, but again became dull, with a downward tendency: but the Bank of England having declared the rate of interest at three per cent., prices recovered and closed steady at ⅛d advance on the prices at the sailing of the last steamer. The following are the rates: Orleans, fair, 4⅞d; middling, 3⅞d; fair Upland and Mobile, 3¾d; middling, 3½d. The sales of the week amount to thirty-four thousand bales.

Of 1000 bales white Sea Island to-day, at auction, 300 sold at 7d to 8d, being ½d decline on private sales. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 511,000 bales, against 404,000 last year.

Breadstuffs.—The corn market continues quiet, and prices are a shade lower, indicating that the potato rot was not increasing. Sales of flour are making at 29s 6d to 30s. Yesterday, 5,000 sweet Philadelphia and Baltimore sold at 29s. White corn 33s 6d to 34s, and yellow 34s 6d to 35s 6d per quarter. Indian meal, 17s; wheat, 7s to 8s 6d.

The duty on wheat is 5s per quarter, and flour 2s per bbl.

The money market is easy. Sales of Consols at 86⅜ to 86½.

England.—The English Parliament has again been prorogued to *Dec. 12.*

The London Herald intimates that Sir Robert Peel is ready and willing to resume the Premiership and only waits permission.

Ireland.—The State Trials commenced at Dublin on Friday the 13th instant. The Attorney General gave his fiat for issuing writs of error under certificates lodged by O'Brien's counsel on the trial at Clonmel. Consequently the distinguished prisoner will be brought to Dublin, and the writ argued before the court of Queen's Bench, from whence, if the decision is unfavorable, it will be removed to the House of Lords. A similar sanction has been granted in favor of Meagher, McManus and O'Donoghue.

France.—The election of President continues to engross general attention. A majority of the members of the Assembly had resolved to postpone the election until February, but Cavaignac decided against the postponement, and all opposition was checked. The election will therefore take place on the 11th of December. The friends of Louis Napoleon feel confident of success.

The Cholera.—This dreaded disease is progressing insidiously in various parts of England, but is not creating undue alarm. The weekly deaths are still below an average of the last five years.

Austria.—The interrupted state of communication precludes correct details from the beleaguered city. Accounts to the 28th October, through Berlin, state that every inducement to surrender having failed, Windischgratz commenced bombarding the city, which he and Jellachich still completely surrounded with a large force, which was daily increasing.

The water and gas pipes supplying the city have been detached by the imperial troops after a severe conflict to capture the works.

There was renewed reports of an advance of the Hungarians up the Danube to relieve the city, but at each successive approach they retired before the fire of the imperialists. Thus far there have been only desultory conflicts between the besieged and besiegers, attended with considerable slaughter.

The Emperor is at Olmutz, and has ordered the transfer of the Diet to Kreussia, about midway between Olmutz and Vienna. Windeschgratz steadily refuses to enter the city whilst the citizens are armed, as it would cause a bloody engagement. He requires the complete disarmment and surrender of the Count Latours.

The citizens are in the meantime in extreme want of provisions, and the certainty that many feel of condign punishment from Windeschgratz, stimulates them to induce the populace to hold out to the last. The popular party demands a general amnesty, popular ministers, and the removal of all troops. On these conditions the working classes and the Academic Legion will submit to the disarming.

The chances of peace preponderates. The King of Sardinia has wisely hesitated to reenter into hostilities, and negotiations will prevent further appeals to arms. The German central power proposes that Lombardy shall remain attached to Austria but form a part of the Italian Diet, which several Italian sovereigns are anxious to create. Thus Lombardy would hold the same relation to Italy that the Duchy of Luxemburg holds to Germany.

Italy.—It is reported that the Italian difficulty has been settled by the mediation of France and England. Austria is to retain Lombardy with a new constitution, and withdraws her troops from Italy.

Naples.—The King of Naples is about to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with his former Sicilian subjects.

Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail has arrived from India, and states that the British forces have sustained a defeat near Montlan, caused by the treachery of the Auxiliary Sikhs. The troops under there Singh, who deserted with five thousand men and joined the forces of the Devan. Gen. Thistle immediately retreated to his entrenched camp.

Later from France.—A postscript in the European Times from France states that Gen. Cavaignac had declined being considered a candidate for the Presidency.

Quantity of different Grains produced in the United States.—The following is the amount of the different kinds of grain produced in the United States in 1847, according to the estimate contained in the table preceding the agricultural report of this office for the present year, viz:

Breadstuffs.	*Bushels.*	*Total Bush.*
Indian corn or maize,	539,360,000	
Wheat,	114,245,500	
Rye,	29,222,700	
Buckwheat,	11,673,500	—691,491,700
Grain not used for breadstuffs.		
Oats,	167,867,000	
Barley,	5,619,950	—173,516,950
Total,		868,008,650
Other articles of food.		
Potatoes,		100,950,000 bushels.
Beans and peas,		54,000,000 "
Rice,		103,640,590 pounds.

Estimated population, 20,746,400.—*Patent Office Report for 1847.*

The Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania is steadily growing, and possesses an importance much beyond what the unthinking attach to it. Up to Thursday of last week there had been sent to market:

Over the Reading Railroad	1,096,667	tons
Over the Schuylkill Navigation	397,590	"
Over the Lehigh Navigation	614,290	"
And from Honesdale	337,850	"
Making an aggregate of	2,476,397	"

This does not cover near all the Coal business in the State, as there are several small districts not included, though furnishing in the aggregate a large amount of Coal.

Mr. Clay.—The Lexington, Ky., Reporter, of the 11th inst. says:—

"The Hon H. Clay, we regret to say, has been severely indisposed for the last ten days. He argued an important cause in the Chancery Court of this county on Tuesday of last week, when he appeared to be in fine health, and certainly so far as his speech furnished any indication, was in the enjoyment of his usual good health. He was attacked the same evening, and has been since that time indisposed, and under the attendance of his physicians.—We regret to learn this morning that he is still indisposed."

THE COST OF A PAIR OF ANDIRONS.

'Peter,' said my uncle, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and laying it on the corner stone of the mantle piece, and then fixing his eyes on the andirons—'Peter, those andirons cost me one thousand dollars!'

'Dear me!' cried the girls.

'Impossible!' said I.

'True, every word true. One thousand, did I say? Yes—two thousand—full two thousand dollars'

'Well, well,' said my aunt, folding up her knitting for the night, 'I should like to know what you are talking about.'

My uncle bent forward and planted his hands firmly on his parted knees, and with a deliberate air, which showed no doubt of his being able to prove his assertion, he began:

'Well, you see a good many years ago, we had a pair of common old andirons. Your cousin Letty says one day, 'Father don't you think those old andirons are getting too shabby?' Shabby or not, I thought they would hold the wood up as nice as if they were made of gold. So I paid no attention to Letty. I was afraid she was growing proud. Soon after that, Peter,' continued my uncle, 'your aunt took it up—'

'There it goes,' interrupted my aunt; 'you can't get along without dragging me in.'

'Your aunt took it up, Peter, and said our neighbors could afford brass andirons, and were no better off than we were. And said Letty and her sister Jane were just getting old enough to see company, and the stingy old andirons might hurt their market. I knew that women will have their own way, and there was no use in objecting, and so I got the andirons. The price of them was ten dollars and a half—'

'Ah, that's more like it,' cried my aunt; 'I thought you said two thousand dollars.'

'My dear, I wish you will not interrupt me. Ten and a half. Well, the first night after we had got them, as we all sat by the warm fire talking over the matter, Letty called my attention to the hearth, the stones of which were cracked and uneven. The hearth was entirely out of keeping with the new andirons, and I thought I might as well have it replaced first as last. The next day a mason was sent for to examine it. He came in my absence, when I returned home, your aunt and cousins all beset me to have a marble slab. The mason had convinced them the hearth would not look decent without a marble slab, and they put their heads together—'

'La, me!' exclaimed my aunt, 'there was no putting any heads together about it. The hearth was a real old worn out thing, not fit for a pigpen.'

'They put their heads together, Peter, as I was saying, and continued till I got a marble hearth, which cost me twenty dollars. Yes, twenty dollars at least. Then I thought I was done with expenses, but I thought wrong.—Pretty soon I began to hear sly hints thrown out, about the brick work around the fireplace not corresponding with the hearth. I stood out for a month or two against your aunt and the girls, but they at length got the better of me, and I was forced to have marble instead of brick. And the old wooden mantlepiece was so out of character that it was necessary to have a marble one. The cost of all this was nearly a hundred dollars. And now that the spirit of improvement had got a start, there was no stopping place. The new mantle-piece put to shame the old white washed walls, and they must be painted, of course, and to prepare them for paint, sundry repairs were necessary. While this was going on, your aunt and the girls appeared to be quite satisfied; and when it was done, they had no idea the old parlor could be made to look so spruce. But this was only a short respite.—The old rag carpet began to raise a dust, and I found there would be no peace—'

'Now, my dear,' said the old lady, with a pleasing smile, accompanied with a partial rotation of the head—

'Now father!' exclaimed the girls ——

'Till I got a new carpet. That again shamed the old furniture, and it had to be turned out and replaced with new. Now Peter, count up, my lad—twenty dollars for the hearth, and one hundred for the mantle-piece, and thirty for repairs. What does that make?'

'One hundred and fifty, uncle.'

'Well, fifty for paper and paint.',

'Two hundred.'

'Then fifty for a carpet, and one hundred, at least, for furniture.'

'Three hundred and fifty.'

'Ahem! There's that clock, too, and the blinds—fifty more.'

'Four hundred exactly.'

My aunt and cousins winked at each other.

'Now,' continued my uncle, 'so much for this one room. No sooner was the room finished than the complaints came from all quarters about the dining room and entry. Long before this I had surrendered at discretion, and handed in my submission. The dining room cost two hundred more. What does that count, Peter?'

'Six hundred, uncle.'

'Then the chambers—at least four hundred, to make them rhyme with the down stairs.'

'Ten hundred.'

'The outside of the house had to be repaired and painted, of course. Add two hundred for that.'

'Twelve hundred.'

'Then there must be a piazza in front—that cost two hundred.'

'Fourteen hundred.'

Here aunty began to yawn, Letty to poke the fire, and Jane to turn over the leaves of a book.

'A new carriage came next, Peter, that cost two hundred dollar.'

'Sixteen hundred.'

'Then there was a lawn to be laid out and neatly fenced—a servant to be hired—parties to be given occasionally—bonnets and dresses at double the former cost, and a hundred other little expenses in keeping with the new order of things. And all this grew out of those very andirons. Yes, Peter, I was entirely within bounds when I said two thousand dollars.'

The opposition was silenced. My aunt immediately rose and guessed it was bed time. I was left alone with my uncle, who was not inclined to drop the subject. He was a persevering man, and never gave up what he undertook till he had done the work thoroughly. So he brought out his books and accounts, and set about making an exact estimate of the expenses. He kept me up till after midnight before he got through. His conclusion was that the pair of andirons cost him twenty-four hundred and fifty dollars.—*Standard.*

Enforcing the Observance of the Sabbath.—At a Sabbath Convention held in Kingston, New Jersey, last week, resolutions were adopted against the passage of boats upon the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and against the running of cars between Philadelphia and New York, on the Sabbath day. The convention also urged upon Judges and Grand Juries to enforce the law against Sabbath profanation. No exception was made in favor of the Sunday mail train.

"*The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.*"—We are informed that during the dying moments of Gov. McNutt, a person entered the room with a newspaper in his hand. It was about the time the election returns were coming in from Pennsylvania. The eye of the dying politician assumed a momentary brightness, as his feeble voice faintly articulated the inquiry, "What's the last news from Pennsylvania?" Before the answer could be given the querist was a corpse, and the spirit of the true democrat had left the scenes of mortal contest.—*N. O. Delta.*

A "*Witness as is a Witness*" was examined in a New York Court on Tuesday, on the trial of a captain for flogging a seaman unmercifully. One of the prisoner's counsel insisted upon the witness describing how the officer flogged the man, when the sailor, who had a rope in his hand, examining, suddenly laid it smartly across the lawyer's shoulders, to his great surprise and the amusement of the court.

American Re-Prints of British Works.—The atrocious and vandal-like system of burning American re-prints of British works, practised at our custom-house for some years past, has been abolished, and such re-prints are now admitted at a duty of 25 per cent., which is payable to the British author, thereby causing no loss (rather a great gain) to the author in Great Britain; as the works, at the British prices, would not be bought in this country in the proportion of one to ten volumes. Besides, the importation of these re-prints, at the present duty, is productive of much benefit to the province generally, as must be the introduction of literature to any but avaricious minds, at cheap rates. We have seen the most valuable books, in point of literary worth, elegantly bound and printed, and exhibiting the most masterly style and workmanship, with others of less imposing appearance, thrown by hundreds of volumes upon the heap of fiery embers, and hardly wondered that New Brunswick was, in every act of government and branch of industry, a century behind the age, while such an atrocious violation of all civilized ideas was sanctioned and compelled by law. Our public schools are most miserably supplied with books, and even those with which they are supplied are of antediluvian date and theory; still, the very books which they so much require, but which an asserted poverty prevents them from purchasing, were burned according to law.

St. John (New Brunswick) Bee.

Hydrophobia.—A cure for hydrophobia has been tried with complete success by Dr. Haller, of York, Pa., in consultation with Drs. McIlvain and Fisher. The patient, a lad of twelve years of age, was bitten by a mad dog in April. Symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on the 2d October. The doctors ordered him to take two grains of acetate of lead and two grains Dover's powder, every four hours—to drink freely of diluted acetic acid, and have his spine freely rubbed with equal parts of Gransville's lotion and olive oil. Under this treatment, (although but little was hoped) he commenced in 10 hours to show symptoms of amendment, and has been gradually improving. He took eighty grains of each article, without producing any other sensible effect upon his system than tranquilizing the spasms and producing sound sleep.

"*Nobody to Blame.*"—The gossips of Maryport, a town the locality of which we are somewhat oblivious, have found food for their vocation in the following curious circumstances:—

"A respectable female, formerly resident there, whose husband went to sea, some time since received intelligence that the ship had gone to pieces, and that all hands on board perished. The widow of course put on the usual habiliments of sorrow. In the course of a few weeks she attracted the attention of some respectable man disposed to throw aside the state of 'single blessedness,' who made her honorable advances, but she remained true to the memory of her lost partner. At length an inn-keeper at Workingham distanced all competitors in the race for happiness, having himself but lately become a widower. After a short courtship, the widow and the widower became one by Hymen's bonds. These circumstances transpired within three months, and scarcely had the joys of the honey-moon passed by, than the startling news arrived that the husband was on his journey home, having been rescued from a watery grave by a friendly vessel, in which he made a voyage to the West Indies. The feelings of the parties need no description.

Victoria's Pedigree.—The governments of Europe make a great parade and wonderful display of pomposity in relation to reigning houses. France has its house of Bourbon, Prussia that of Brandenburg, Austria that of Hapsburg, and England, after trying a number of dynasties, has for two hundred years been ruled by the house of Hanover, represented by a race of Guelphs. These Guelphs, whereof Victoria Coburg is the most fortunate representative, having been a long time on the way. They may be traced back to the time of Charlemagne; and the story runs, as related to us by a mysterious vieux moustache in a gloomy tavern at Osnabrick thus:—[*Balt Sun.*

"In the year 800, Ironbrand, Count of Altorf, saw an old woman who had three children at a birth, and thinking this unnatural, he called her an adulteress. The old woman in her anger retaliated, praying that the Countess Irmentrat might have as many at a birth as there are months in the year. Accordingly, while the Count was gone to the chase, his lady was delivered of twelve boys, and fearing the anger of her husband, she ordered the maid to take eleven in a basket and drown them. On her way she met the Count, who asked her what was in the basket. She replied 'Gulphs!' (young dogs.) The Count, however, examined the basket, and from the strength and likeness of the boys, knew them for his own. He educated them secretly, and when they were grown, returned them to the mother. From that time Guelph has been the family name, and Victoria, in her faithfulness, keeps up the honor of the family."

Extraordinary Case.—There fell under our observation yesterday, says the Kingston (Ulster Co.) Journal, the most singular case of disease we ever witnessed. The subject is a man named Snyder, aged 35 years, residing in the town of Warwarsing, in this county. Four months ago he had an attack of sickness, but recovered, and was to all appearance entirely healthy. About a fortnight after his recovery he was seized with drowsiness, and for some time after slept nearly two-thirds of the day. This disease continued to increase, until he would sleep two or three days without waking. When we saw him yesterday, he was continuing an uninterrupted sleep of five days. His pulse is regular, though not very full, his respiration is easy and natural, and his skin moist and cool. If food or drink be placed in his mouth, he swallows it; and he walks when led by the hand and slightly supported. On Thursday last he awoke from a sleep of two days, spoke a few words, struck a lady who was in the room violently with a chair, and almost immediately afterwards sunk into his present slumber. He is on his way to the New York Hospital.

Bursting of a Grindstone.—An instantaneous death was caused, on the 6th inst., at Dundas, Canada West, by one of those accidents. The deceased, John Carrel, was grinding an axe on the stone, in the axe factory of Mr. Leavitt; the stone suddenly burst asunder and the head of the unfortunate man was almost literally struck from his body, adhering only by some strips of the skin. The stone was believed not to be truly poised on its axle, and it was revolving at an immense velocity—more than 250 turns in a minute.

An Unexpected Fortune.—Some two years ago, an exiled Pole arrived at Watertown, Connecticut, friendless and destitute. He obtained employment at his trade as a dyer, and married a poor orphan girl, who, like himself, possessed none of this world's riches. The couple were agreeably surprised a few days ago, by intelligence from New York, that a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars awaited the orders of the poor Pole and his brother, the latter residing in England.—An uncle had died in the East Indies, bequeathing to the two brothers this handsome fortune, every dollar of which has been remitted to N. York. The brother in England has been sent for, and on his arrival and identification the money will be paid to them. Meanwhile our hero at Watertown is quite crazy with joy at this unexpected turn in his fortune.

A person in a public company accusing the Irish nation with being the most unpolished in the world, was answered by an Irish gentleman, "that he thought it to be otherwise, for the Irish meet with hard rubs enough to polish any nation on earth."

Did Gen. Taylor give his maiden vote on the 7th? If so, for whom?

A Good One.—The New York Sun relates a good story of some gentlemen who were speaking of Chancellor Walworth, the popular Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, and of Gen. Coombs the great "Whig Demijohn" of Kentucky. One of the party remarked that "Walworth and Coombs were the greatest drinkers of brandy and water of any two men in the country." "What," says a zealous friend of temperance, "Walworth a brandy and water drinker; it is not so, sir, it is not so." "Oh, no," replied the wag, "I did not say that—Coombs drinks the brandy, *and Walworth takes the water.*" This was so literally true, in both cases, that a general shout, of course, was raised.—*Ex. paper.*

The Bright Boy.—Master—Well, my boy, you slipped up, didn't you?

Boy—No. I slipped *down.*

Master—Well, stand up by the stove and dry yourself.

Boy—How can I stand, unless I stand up?

Master—Take your seat, you blockhead.

Boy—I can't *take* my seat, it's nailed down.

Master—You can set down, can't you? (giving him a wipe over the head.)

Boy—(Going to his seat)—No; I'm not a hen, I warn't made to *set.*

Master—Now sit up there and attend to your books.

Boy—Sit *up?* I should like to see a fellow sit *up.*

Master—Hold your tongue.

(Boy runs his tongue out and grabs it with his fingers. Master calls out "first class" to read, and the scene closes.)

The Indian Woman's Life.—It is often remarked by the traveller among the Indian tribes, how degraded and sad is the lot of woman. It seems as if she had been crushed and bowed to the earth, in order that man might be more savage and ferocious. A recent traveller remarks:—

"As to labor, the bowed down and wrinkled squaw does the whole. She takes down the lodge when it is moved, rolls together the mats, and puts them, the kettles and papoose, on her back. The husband loiters along with his gun. When loaded, she looks like a beast of burden, covered with packages under which she is just able to move. When game is killed, she goes to the hunting-ground for it; when they are on a lake or river, she places the nets and takes away the fish. At 25, she is old, and at 40, decrepit—she is the most disgusting, the most pitiful, object in human form that can be imagined.

"On the contrary, foreigners have often observed that in our country, where we have supplanted the Red Man, courtesy to woman is the distinguishing trait of our people, and we verily believe that this very manifestation of character is the best evidence that we are a superior nation. The elevation of woman is the distinctive mark of an advancing civilization."

Love of Woman.—Byron says that "the love of woman is a dangerous thing." There is, nevertheless, one comfort—it does not last long.—*N. Y. Star.*

Shouldn't think it would with a fellow that talks that way. His ingratitude would soon turn it to hate.

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.—It should be remembered that a cough is an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs, which, if not removed, will so irritate those delicate organs as to produce inflammation of the lungs, a disease which we all know is the high road to consumption.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a safe, easy, and certain cure for colds and coughs, because they carry off by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which, if deposited upon the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. A single twenty-five cent box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold; and at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood completely purified.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Chreitzberg, Mr. George J. Gardner, to Miss Francis A. Marshall, all of this place.

In this town, at St. James' Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr Peter Mallett, of New York, to Miss Anabella Gibbs, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Gibbs.

In Sampson county, on the evening of the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Conoly, Mr. John Bright Brown, of Bladen county, to Miss Mary Penelope Morrisey, daughter of the late Thomas K. Morrisey, Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 8th inst, Mr. Wm. C. Bledsoe, to Miss Aurelia A. High.

In Newbern, on the 9th inst., Col. Lewis H. Missillier, of Trenton, Jones county, to Miss Margaret P. Ivey.

In Trenton, Jones county, on the 10th inst., Mr. Freeman Hinds, to Miss Nancy Wells.

In Onslow county, on the 9th inst., Mr. Henry E. Rhodes, of Jones county, to Miss Elizabeth K. Herritage, daughter of the late Farnifold G. Herritage, of Jones.

In Sherburn, New York, on the 28th Sept., Mr. George W. Pollock, of this county, to Miss Julietta Purdy, of Sherburne.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis Freeman, wife of Mr. Edmund B. Freeman, in her 40th year.

In Brunswick county, on the 3d inst., Miss Mary Burney, daughter of Mr. John Burney, of Newbern.

In Green county, on the 7th ult., Mr. Charles G. Edwards, in his 37th year.

In this county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Margaret McDuffie, in her 75th year.—On the 10th inst., Mrs. Margaret Ennis, in her 91st year.

In Houston, Ga., on the 6th of September, Mr. James Lane, formerly of Wayne county, N. C., in his 47th year.

At Stump Sound Onslow county, on the 30th Oct., Bazel S. Redd, son of Siglee Redd, Esq., in the 22d year of his age.

In Sampson county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Worthy Blount, aged about 65 years. Also, in the same county, a few days ago, Doct. Robert McKay. Much respected and esteemed for his great charity and benevolence. Also, a short time since Doct. Salmon Strong, who went about like the good Samaritan, curing and healing the sick, aged about 90 years.

At Pungo Beaufort co., on the 26th Oct., of typhoid fever, John B. Vail, late of the Army of Mexico. Mr. Vail was enlisted by Lt Cantwell, for the 12th infantry, and served with credit on Lally's march, and under Gen. Lane.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Nov. 16—Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

18—Schr Express, Millis, Onslow county, to G W Davis.

20—Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, to R W Brown.

21—Br Brig Sea, Godfrey, Trinidad, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Mary Powell, Myers, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Monsoon, Sillman, Philadelphia, to do

Schr H D Leighton, Handy, New York, to Harriss & Russell.

22—Towboat Mike Chronly, Fayetteville, to J C Latta.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to do.

CLEARED.

Nov 15—Brig Isola, Park, Havana, by Potter & Kidder.

Schr Margaret Jane, Davis, Hyde county, N C, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Schr Marion, Irvin, Little River, by G W Davis.

Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by R W Brown.

20—Barque Bostonian, Mair, Buenos Ayres, by Potter & Kidder.

Brig Washington, Curtis, Buenos Ayres, by P K Dickinson & Co.

Schr Thorn, Wainwright, Boston, by W. O Jeffreys.

Schr Express, Millis, Onslow county, by G W Davis.

Brig Mazeppa, Colson, Boston, by J Hathaway & Son.

22—Steamer Wm B Meares, Rothwell, Fayetteville, by J C Latta.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.		
Hams,	$ 10 a	$ 12
Middlings,	7½ a	8
Shoulders,	a	7
Hog round,	a	7
Western,	4½ a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90 a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound,	18 a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20 a	23
BEEF—Per barrel.		
Northern—Mess.	12 50 a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00 a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 00 a	4 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45 a	50
Meal,	65 a	70
COFFEE—Per pound,		
Rio,	7½ a	8
St. Domingo,	6½ a	6¾
Laguyra,	7½ a	8
Cuba,	7 a	7½
Java,	a	12½
COTTON—Per pound, none.	a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	16 a	17
Sperm,	33 a	37½
Adamantine,	31 a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33 a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00 a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 25 a	5 75
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	a	60
IRON—Per pound,	4½ a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9½ a	10
Western,	9½ a	10
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	a	50
LUMBER—River—Per M.		
Flooring Boards,	8 00 a	9 50
Wide, do.	4 50 a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50 a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00 a	7 00
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00 a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	23 a	25
New Orleans,	— a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.		
No. 1,	10 — a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50 a	8 50
No. 3,	5 — a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4 a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.		
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 05 a	2 10
Virgin Dip new	a	
Hard—	1 15 a	1 20
Tar,	1 25 a	1 30
Pitch,	— a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	— a	
No. 2,		80
No. 3,	a	85
Spirits Turpentine,	27 a	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75 a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	75 a	85
Black Eye,	55 a	60
Cow,	40 a	55
PORK—Per barrel.		
Northern Mess,	13 50 a	15 00
Prime,	10 00 a	12 00
Fresh,	a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	a	3 25
Rough—Per bushel, nom	a	
SALT—Per bushel.		
Turks Island,	33 a	35
Liverpool—sack,	1 30 a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4 a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.		
Country,	1 25 a	1 50
Contract,	4 — a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.		
Northern Rum,	30 a	31
Gin,	30 a	31
Whiskey,	27 a	30
Do Old Nick,	a	75
Apple Brandy,	35 a	45
STEEL—Per pound,	12 a	25
STAVES—Per M.		
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 — a	10 00
Dressed,	— — a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 — a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00 a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.		
New-Orleans,	4 a	7
Porto Rico,	5½ a	7½
St. Croix,	7½ a	8½
Loaf,	10 a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7 a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.	2 50 a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20 a	22
WINES—Per gallon.		
Madeira,	70 a	5 00
Port,	1 25 a	4 00
Malaga,	40 a	75

Note.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—		
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25 a	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	35 a	40
Rice, per tierce,	70 a	75
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00 a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50 a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd,	$3 — a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90 a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6 a	—
Lumber, per M,	$3 50 a	4 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25 a	20
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	35 a	40
Tar, per bbl.	25 a	30
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a	6
Lumber, per M,	3 00 a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	a	6
TO BOSTON—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45 a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55 a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00 a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1½	per cent.
" " " New York, "	1½	" "
" " " Boston, "	1½	" "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 23.

Bacon.—All kinds of N. C. Bacon plenty and dull—no change in prices. Western Bacon *plenty* and firm.

Corn.—Stock light—price without change.

Flour.—Fayetteville, fair supply—quotations without change.

Lard.—The market is amply suppled with Lard, and sales dull at quotations.

Molasses.—One or two small lots arrived and selling at quotations.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine arrives slowly. Prices are a shade higher. We quote Soft at $2 10; Hard $1 15 to $1 20. Lots of all Hard command $1 20. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Sales to-day at 27c. *Tar.*—Arrivals small—last sales $1 30, and in some instances a shade lower. We quote at $1 25 to $1 30.

Salt.—Turks' Island scarce—sales from store at 33 a 35c per bush. Liverpool sack, none.

Timber.—There is but 3 or 4 rafts of Timber upon the Market—a superior article—and held at $6 a $8 per M., without a buyer. The article is both scarce and dull. Our quotations must only be considered as nominal.

Lumber.—We hear of but one raft on the Market—Flooring Boards—held at $9, without a buyer—no demand.

Ground Peas.—This article continues to be brought in freely. Prices without change.

Pork.—Green Pork has been brought to Market quite freely during the week. Sales have ranged from 5 to 6½c, according to lots to suit.

Shingles.—Sales at $1 25 a $1 50.

Charleston, Nov. 21.—*Cotton.*—The Upland market yesterday with a quiet demand, was very firm at the advance of ⅛, which we quoted on Saturday. The sales amounted to near 1000 bales, at extremes from 5 a 5⅞, principally at 5 5-16 a 5½.

Rice.—With a fair demand, prices ruled more in favor of buyers than at the close of the past week. The sales amounted to some 500 bbls, at extremes from $2¾ a $3⅛.

No transactions in Rough Rice.—*Mercury.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

New-Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,

Fall Term, 1848.

ORDERED by the Court, that State's day in this County, be changed from Monday to Thursday, and parties and witnesses on the State Docket, (unless otherwise recognized or summoned,) will not be required to attend until that day.

Teste,

O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*

Nov. 24, 1848—[11-4t

Carolina Gazette Copy.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell all of my Lands, formerly called the Edens' lands. Track No. 1 contains 1,000 acres, and has a Grist and Saw Mill upon it.

No. 2 adjoining the above, contains from 1,200 to 1,500, and No. 3—on the East, adjoining E. P. Hall and John W Hambleton's Lands, contains 275 acres.

The above Lands will be sold in one parcel, or in parcels to suit purchasers.

If the above Lands are not sold by the first of January next, I will lease them out for five or ten years.

MILES COSTIN.

Nov. 24, 1848—[11-tf

FRESH BUCKWHEAT.

Half and quarter bbls., known to be good. For sale by WM. A. GWYER.

HOTCHKISS' Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly four thousand of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work, generally, far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right, for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their saws, with this improvement, cut 2500 feet a day, according to the head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	GREENE.
A Graham.	Thomas Hooker.
CUMBERLAND.	GUILFORD.
Col Alex'r Murchison,	Dr. Faulks.
Christopher Munroe,	JONES.
Alex'r Williams,	James McDaniel.
Col. A S McNeill,	CRAVEN.
Farquhard Smith,	John Bryant.
John McDaniel,	COLUMBUS.
John Evans,	Lot Williams.
J W Howell.	ROBESON.
BLADEN.	W C McNiell.
Gen. J J McKay,	RICHMOND.
Robert Melvin,	John C McLaurin.
S N Richardson,	John L Fairly.
Thomas C Smith,	ANSON.
Isaac Wright,	A Bauchum,
John Smith.	J R Reid, millwright.
SAMPSON.	CASWELL.
G T Barksdale,	J T Dodson millwright
Patrick Murphy,	ORANGE.
John H Spearman,	Dr. Yancy,
Hardy Royal.	W H Merrit,
NEW HANOVER.	W Barbee.
James Murphy,	CHATHAM.
Charles Henry.	Cole & Brantley,
ONSLOW.	Smith & Pullen,
Robert Aman.	N Clegg.
LENOIR.	WAKE.
Thomas Rouse,	S Beasley,
M Lassiter	J T Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the public. They will sell individual or county rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand and for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water.) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern, and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county. They caution all persons thro'-out the State from paying any person but ourselves or our authorized Agents, for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.

If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUGHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

W. BRANSON,

Of Wilmington, is Agent for the above Company, to whom application may be made for any information not contained in the above advertisement.

Wilmington, Nov. 24, 1848—[11-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the large store formerly occupied by C. W. Bradley, where he may at all times be found ready to wait upon customers. He has in store, for sale very low, all kinds of dry goods and groceries, and a good stock of Hardware and cutlery, 10 bbls. old Manongahela Whisky, 20 bbls. old Apple Brandy, and in a few days will have a good stock of Wines and French Brandys. OWEN HOLMES.

Nov. 24, 1848—[11-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT nine hundred acres, on the western side of Merrick's Creek, in New Hanover County, known as the Rich Land plantation. This tract of land embraces a large portion of very excellent farming land, with excellent water facility to market. It is situated within two miles or less of a good landing, on the North-East branch of Cape Fear, and is every way susceptible of being rendered one of the best farms in the lower country.

For particulars, enquire of N. N. Nixon, or, in his absence, of John A. Sanders.

JERE. NIXON.

November 17, 1848—[10-tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, November Term, 1848, the subscriber will expose at public sale, at the Court-House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, FOUR LIKELY NEGRO WOMEN and three girls, belonging to the estate of John McKeithan, deceased. A credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

JOHN A. McKAY, Adm'r.

Nov 17, 1848—[10-3t [nc]

AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken that commodious brick building, on Market street, lately occupied by Mr. L. D. Cherry, and re-furnished it in a new and complete style, is prepared to accommodate permanent and transient Boarders in the best manner. Determined to spare no pains to insure the comfort and convenience of his Boarders, he appeals to a liberal public for a share of their patronage. JAMES S. WREN.

Wilmington N. C. Nov. 10, 1848—[9-6mos

RAISINS—RAISINS.

In whole and half boxes. For sale by WM. A. GWYER.

A. J. ERAMBERT,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
Wilmington, N. C.,

Solicits a share of public patronage. Business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

Nov 3, 1848—[8-tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has invented a machine to pick off Ground Peas, and intends forthwith to obtain a patent right for the same. Therefore, all persons are forewarned from trespassing on his invention.

DENNIS AMAN.

Onslow County, Nov. 10, 1848—[9-tf

SPERM CANDLES.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

DAILY EXPECTED,

From Boston, W. Underwood & Co's Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Oils, Fish, and everything in the eatable way. HOWARD & PEDEN.

BACON SIDES.

4 hhds now in store. For sale by
O13] WM. A. GWYER.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Just received a large and fresh supply of Farr's Sulphate of Quinine. For sale by
s29 WM H LIPPITT.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

August 18th, 1848.—[49

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Owen Holmes and John R. Hawes, under the name of Holmes & Hawes, is this day dissolved.

JOHN R HAWES.

Nov. 13th, 1848—[10

NOTICE.

B. Shelman would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Carriage work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new Carts and Drays, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

WAGON YARD.

The subscriber has established, at the foot of Gallows hill, near the town of Wilmington, on the Newbern road, a large and comfortable Wagon Yard, and other conveniences for marketmen. His charges are as follows:—

Carts, per night,	12½ cents.
Waggon, do	25 "
Man and horse, per night,	12½ "

His Lot is large, and has a stream of water running through it, which makes it very convenient for slaughtering hogs, for which business he will be prepared at any time.

MILES COSTIN.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-6m

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

Also; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

Also; HORSE-SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACKSMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given.

Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my land formerly called the Cutler land, with dogs or guns, or fishing, or feeding stock in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and Negroes severely punished.

J. P. RICHARDS.

Oct. 27—[7-2 mos

FLOUR.

20 bbls. and 20 ½ bbls fresh ground Flour from new Wheat. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN
o20

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act authorizing a re-assessment of property for the County of New Hanover. [Oct 27, 1848—7-6t]

Chronicle copy.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act authorizing the County Court of New Hanover County to hold its session for two weeks, whenever the same may be deemed expedient by the Justices of said Court.

Oct 27, 1848—7-5t [Chronicle copy.

PORK AND LARD.

5 Bbls superior Lard;
6 " mess Pork;
20 packages Soda, Sugar, Lemon, Pic Nic, Butter, and Milk Crackers. Just received and for sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
o27

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

20 bags Rio Coffee;
15 " Laguyra do;
10 " St. Domingo coffee;
20 bbls assorted brown sugar;
10 " clarified brown sugar;
5 " crushed do.

Gun powder, imperial and young hyson Tea.

For sale at a small advance by
o27 PERRIN & HATSFIELD.

COFFEE.

50 Bags Rio Coffee; 25 Bags Laguira Coffee; 10 bags Java do; 20 bags St Domingo do. For sale
[N3] at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MESS PORK—PRIME PORK.

Just received per schr Mary Powell. For sale
O13] by WM. A. GWYER.

BRANDY—GIN—RUM.

For sale at lowest market prices, by
O13] WM A GWYER.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

GROCERIES.

I AM now prepared to sell my friends (country and town,) Groceries at the lowest cash prices, and shall keep up a regular supply. I have on hand, just received per late arrivals—5 hhds sugar; 100 bags coffee; 200 sacks salt; 50 kegs nails; 20 bbls whiskey; 10 do gin; 10 do N. E. rum; 10 do brandy; 5 quarter casks Malaga wine; 50 boxes soap; 25 do candles; 10 do starch; 100 do Herrings; 10 kitts mackerel; 200 bags table salt, &c. &c. &c.

Nov 3] W. L. SMITH.

SUGAR.

Ten Hhds Sugar, for sale by
[N3] HOWARD & PEDEN,

BUTTER.

Just received and for sale at
[N3] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FLOUR.

20 Bbls Flour, new wheat; 20 half bbls do. new wheat, for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CONFECTIONARY.

1000 Lbs Stuart's Candy for sale at
[N3] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

LARD AND BUTTER.

Just received per schr. Charles Mills, and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

Oct 13] Commercial copy.

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c.

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do. Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

BUTTER DEPOT.

I am constantly receiving, on consignment, from New York, fresh Goshen and Orange County Butter, which will be sold to dealers as low as can be purchased in New York. Retailers and house-keepers are requested to call and examine some choice lots.

Oct 13] WM. A. GWYER.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of Crew Lists on hand, and for sale low, at the Journal Office.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, November 20, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

Mr. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent and will receipt for any moneys due us in this neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 97.]—An Act to establish certain post routes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be, and the same are hereby, established in the States and Territories, as hereafter expressed, viz: in

Maine.—From Farmington, via East Strong, New Vineyard, and New Portland, to Kingsfield.

From Stoneham, via East Stoneham, to North Waterford.

From Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, via East Hermon, South Levant, via Exeter, Garland Centre, East Sangerville, Guilford Centre, to Monson, in the county of Piscataquis.

From Bucksport Village, in Hancock county, via Duck Cove Settlement, passing the dwellings of Samuel Harriman and Joab Harriman, and thence through the Long Pond settlement and Dedham to George's Corner, in Penobscot county.

From Augusta, via South China, North Palermo, Freedom, Knox, Brooks, Monroe, north part of Frankfort, Carlton's Corner, and Hampden, to Bangor.

From Mexico to Byron, through Roxbury, in Oxford county, and terminating the route from Wilton to Andover at Weld.

Vermont.—From Northumberland, New Hampshire, to East Burke, Vermont, via Guildhall, Granby, and Victory.

From West Townsend, Vermont, to Windham Centre.

From Cambridge, Lamoille county, Vermont, via Fletcher, to Bakersfield.

Pennsylvania.—From Sharon, Potter county, Pennsylvania, via McKay's grist mill, through the valley of the Honeyoye creek, to Wellsville, in the State of New York.

From Norristown, Montgomery county, to Allentown, Lehigh county, via Jeffersonville, Perkiomen bridge, Schwenkes' store, Frederick, Colebrookdale, and Emaus.

From Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to Millersburg, on the Susquehanna, via Llewellyn, Tremont, Bearmont, Wiconisco, and Elizabethville.

From Stroudsburg, Monroe county, to East Sterling, Wayne county, via Brackleyville, Priceburg, Indian Hill, and Covesville.

From Penningtonville, Chester county, to the Buck post office, Lancaster county, via Coopersville, Green Tree Inn, Batts' and Pasmore's.

From Oil creek post office, at Titusville, Crawford county, to Columbus, Warren county, via Rome, Eldred, and Spring creek townships.

From Trexlertown, Lehigh county, to Hereford, via Middletown.

From Worcester, Montgomery county, to Centre Square.

From Jonestown, Lebanon county, to Rherersburg, Berks county.

From borough of Clarion, Clarion county, to borough of Ridgway, Elk county, via the northeast side of Clarion river.

From Allen, Cumberland county, to Boiling Spring.

From Hollidaysburg, Blair county, via Alleghany and Ashland Furnaces, and Weaklands, to Newman's Mills, Indiana county.

From West Philadelphia, via Kellysville, Loob's store, Springfield, Rose Tree, and Bishop's Works, to Powelsville, Delaware county.

From Sunneytown, Montgomery county, via Spinnerstown, to Emaus, Lehigh county.

From Emlentown, Venango county, to the mouth of Tionesta creek.

From Sunville, Venango county, via Wallaceville, to Dempsey.

From Cushingville, Potter county, to Spring Mills, in the State of New York.

From Allentown, Lehigh county, via Schnecksville, to Kim's Mills.

From Norristown, via Jeffersonville, Shannonville, and Lumberville, in the county of Montgomery, to Phœnixville, in the county of Chester.

From Avondale, Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Stanton, Newcastle county, Delaware.

From Gap post office, Lancaster county, via Hat and Intercourse, to New Holland.

From West Penn, Schuylkill county, to Lehighton, Carbon county.

From Smith's ferry, Beaver county, via Ohioville, to Darlington.

From Dunningsville, Washington county, via Vanceville, to Hillsborough.

From Pattsburg, via Brecknock, Whitestown, and Prospect, to Brownington.

From Williamsport, Lycoming county, via Loyalsock valley, to Cherry, Sullivan county.

From Greensborough to J. E. Taylor's store, and thence to intersect the old route at Whitely post office, in Green county.

From Providence post office, via John Cobb, Hollistersville, Hamilton post office, and Pawpeck, to Tufton.

From New London Cross roads, in Chester county, via Oxford, to Hopewell cotton works, in the same county, eight miles.

Ohio.—From Chickasaw, in Mercer county, to Cranberry prairie, in Darke county.

From Milan to Sandusky city.

From Sabina, in Clinton county, Ohio, via Quinn's Mills and Centreville, to Highland P. O., in Highland county.

From Georgetown, via New Hope, Benton, and Greenbush, to Fayetteville.

From Wilmington, via Morrisville, Martinsville, Lynchburg, Dodsonville, Princeton, Buford, and New Hope, to Georgetown.

From Defiance, via Brunersburgh and Hicksville, to Panama.

From Tiffin, via Van Buren and Independence, to Defiance.

From Warren, via Hudson, to Brunswick.

From Lower Sandusky to Fort Clinton.

From Hagerstown to Eaton.

From Jackson Court-house, via Jackson Furnace, to Portsmouth.

From Waterville to Bryan.

From Waterford, via Watertown, to Barlow.

From Jacksonville, in Darke county, by Houston's Cross-roads and Cranberry Prairie, to Cold Water or Motezuma, in Mercer county.

From Hamilton, in Butler county, Ohio, by the way of Morning Sun, in Preble county, to Richmond, in Indiana.

From Ithaca, in Darke county, to New Castine, in the same county.

From Xenia, in Green county, by way of Byron, to Fairfield, in the same county.

Indiana.—From Putnamville, via Cataract Mills, Spencer, and Whitehall, in the county of Owen, and Stanford, in the county of Monroe, to Springville, in Lawrence county.

From Tipton, in Tipton county, via West Kinderhook, to Strawtown, in Hamilton county.

From Salem, in Washington county, via Leesville, in Lawrence county, to Bloomington, in Monroe county.

From Muncie, in Delaware county, to the county seat of Tipton county.

From West Unity, in Williams county, Ohio, via Angola, to La Grange Centre, in the State of Indiana.

From St. Joseph, via Williams Centre, Bannersburgh, to Defiance, in the State of Ohio.

From Leesburg to Wolf Lake.

From Belville, in the county of Hendricks, via Danville, to North Salem.

From Brownstown, in Jackson county, via David Bowman's, to Nashville, in Brown county.

From Bluffton, in Wells county, to Fort Wayne, in Allen county.

From La Grange to Goshen.

From Monticello, in White county, to La fayette, in Tippecanoe county.

From Perkinsville, in Madison county, via New Lancaster to Tipton, in Tipton county.

From Evansville, in Vanderburg county, to Cynthiana, in Posey county.

From Metea or Fulton, in Fulton county, via Perrysburg, Niconza, Laketon, North Manchester, Liberty Mills, South Whitely, to Whitely.

From Washington, in Davis county, via Fayetteville, in Lawrence county, to Bedford, in said county.

From Jasper, in Dubois county, to Troy, in Perry county.

From Evansville, in the State of Indiana, via Albion and Fairfield, to Salem, in the State of Illinois.

From Warsaw, in Gallatin county, to New Liberty, by the way of Glencoe and Poplar Grove, in the State of Kentucky.

From Ponoma, in the State of Ohio, to Denmark, up to the St. Joseph river to Hamilton, in the county of Steuben, in Indiana, to Coldwater, Michigan, via Biddle's Corner, in Troy township, in Dekalb county.

From Brownstown, in Jackson county, Indiana, to David Bowman's, in Creek township, to Nashville, in Brown county.

Michigan.—From Lansing, in the county of Ingham, via Oneida, Chester, and Vermontville, in Eaton county, and Hastings, in the county of Barry, to Allegan, in the county of Allegan.

From Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun, to Lansing, in the county of Ingham, via Bellvue and Charlotte, in the county of Eaton.

From Marshall, via Olivet and Charlottee, to Lansing, the capital of the State.

From Hastings, in the county of Barry, to Vermontville; thence through Wheaton's settlement, in the town of Chester; thence to Hovey's settlement, in the town of Benton, and thence to Lansing, the seat of government.

From Marshall, via Eaton Rapids, to Lansing, the capital of the State.

From Hillsdale, Michigan, to Montpelier, in Ohio.

From Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo, via Austin's Lake, Vicksburg, John W Backey's, Mendon, Sand Lake, Sturgis' Prairie, to Lima, in the State of Indiana.

From Brooklyn, in the county of Jackson, to Grass Lake, in the county aforesaid.

From Dexter, via Pinckney, to Howell.

From Dexter to Lansing, the capital of the State.

From Paw Paw, via Almina Centre, in Van Buren county, to Alamo, in Kalamazoo county, intersecting at that point the route from Kalamazoo to Otsego, in the county of Allegan.

From Allegan, in the county of Allegan, via the Holland Colony, to Grand Haven, in the county of Ottowa.

From Pontiac, in Oakland county, via Campbell's Corners, to Farmer's Creek, in Lapeer county.

From Brighton, Livingston county, via Hartland and Tyrone, to Fentonville, in Genesee county.

From Lansing, the capital of the State, in Ingham county, to Byron, in Shiawassee county.

From Howell, Livingston county, via Josco and Whiteoak, to Ingham, Ingham county.

From Bronson, in the county of Branch, via Gilead, to the township of Noble, in the same county.

From Ada, in the county of Kent, via Smyrna and Otisco, to Greenville, in the county of Montcalm.

Florida.—From Milton, Santa Rosa county, via Escambia county, and Nathansville, to Sparta, Alabama.

From Milton, via Alaqua and Ucheeanna, to Marianna, Jackson county.

From Alaqua to Geneva, Alabama.

From Marianna to Ochapee, Calhoun county, to intersect the route from Appalachicola to Chattahooche.

From Tallahassee, via Benhaden and Shell Point, to Sopchoppy.

From Tallahassee, via Centreville, to Miccosukee.

From St. Mark's, via Newport, Wacissa, and Marion, to Monticello, Jefferson county.

From Quincy, via Rocky Comfort, to Reform, in Gadsden county.

From Quincey to Seclulo, Gadsden county.

From Jasper, in the county of Hamilton, via Blount's Ferry and Rawlerson's Ferry, to Centre Village.

From Pilatka to Newnansville.

From Alligator to Oeestee.

From Alligator, via Ocean Pond, Barber's, and Brandy Branch, to Jacksonville, Duvall county.

From Columbus, Florida, to Troupville, Georgia.

From Newnansville, via Wacassa, to Cedar Keys, in Levy county.

From Newnansville, via Madisonborough, to Orange Springs.

From Micanopy, via Fort Clark, to Fork Harlee.

From Jacksonville, Florida, via Haddock's, Kirkland's, and Nassau Court-house, to St. Mary's, Georgia.

From Nassau Court-house to Fernandina.

From Jacksonville, via Mandarin, Black Creek, Picolati, Pilatki, Volusia, Fort Butler, Enterprise, and Mellonville, to headwaters of St. John's river by water, and from thence by land via Indian river, Palos, San Lucia, and Japitor, to Miami, Dale county.

From Pensacola by sea, via St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's, to Appalachicola; from Appalachicola, by sea, via St Mark's and Cedar Keys, to Tampa; and from Tampa by sea, via *Sarasota* and Charlotte harbor, to Key West, in steamers.

From Tampa, via Manatee, to *Sarasota.*

From Tampa, via Hitchepucksassa and Fort Gallen, to Mellonsville.

From Key West by sea, via Indian Key, Key Largo, Miami, Japitor, San Lucie, Indian river, and Smyrna, to St. Augustine, in steamers.

Illinois.—From Peru, via Troy Grove, Ovid, Dewy's Mills, Lafayette Grove, Kelly's Mills, Stillman, and Kishwaukie, to Rockford.

From Ottawa, via Norway, Newark, Long Grove, and Oswego, to Naperville.

From Peru, via Como and Genesee Grove, to Mount Carroll.

From Galesburg to Knoxville.

From Wheeling, (Illinois,) via Long Grove, Gilmer, Forksville, McHenry, Ringwood, Geneva, Spring Prairie, East Troy, Elizabeth and Waterville, to summit, in Wisconsin.

From Farmington, via Fairview, Ellisville, and Virgil, to Macomb.

From Dixon, via Prophetstown, Portland, Sharon, Green river, and Camden, to Rock Island.

From Belvidere, (Illinois,) via Roscoe, Force's Bridge, Davis's Mills, Rightsell's Mill, and New Pennsylvania, to Shullsburg, in Wisconsin.

From Sycamore, via Coltonsville, South Grove, Hick's Mill, Lindenwood, White Rock, Paine's Point, Daysville, and Oregon, to Mount Morris.

From Wilmington, in Will county, via Mazon, to Pontiac, in Livingston county.

From Charleston, in Coles county, via Sullivan, in Moultrie, to Decatur, in Macon county.

From Thompson's Ferry, opposite Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, via Thebes, Santa Fe, and Smithland, to Cairo.

From Peru, via Perkin's Grove, Ovid, Palestine Grove, Inlet Grove, Lee Centre, Franklin Grove, and Light House Point, to Daysville.

From Southport, (Wisconsin,) via Pleasant Prairie, Knox Cross corners, Liberty, and English Prairie, to Richmond, in Illinois.

From Elizabeth, via Freeport, to Rock river.

From Freeport, via Cedar Creek Mills and Oneca, (Illinois,) to Monroe and Madison, in Wisconsin.

From Carrollton, in Green county, to Winchester, in Scott county.

From Mount Morris, via Niles' and Woodruff's Corners, Farewell's Ferry, and Rock Run, in Illinois, to Madison, in Wisconsin.

From Waterloo, in Monroe county, via Red Bird, Evansville, and Ellis Grove, to Chester, in Randolph county.

From Joliet, via Jackson Creek, Reed's Grove, Wilmington, Rock Creek, Bulbonia, Mount Lagun, Middleport, and Milford, to Lafayette, in Indiana.

From Wilmington, via Horse Creek, Yates's Farm, Limestone, Sammon's Farm, and Spring Creek, to Middleport.

From Fairfield, in Wayne county, to Mayville, in Clay county.

From Littlefort, via Wentworth, Angola, Antioch, English Prairie, Blevin's Mills, Solon, Richmond, Alden, Cogswell, Bigfoot Prairie, Burton Corners, Wilmot, and Manley's Prairie, to Beloit, in Wisconsin.

From Pittsfield, via Washington, New Canton, Cincinnati, Piketon, in Illinois, Ralls port, and Frankford, to New London, in Missouri.

From Virginia, in Cass county, via Keeling Berry's and Orway B. Nance's, to Petersburg, in Menard county.

From Peru, via Selby, Princeton, and Crandell's Ferry, to Rock Island.

From York, in Clark county, via Melrose, Martinsville, and Salisbury, to Charleston, in Coles county.

From Freeport, in Stephenson county, to Elizabeth, in Jo Davies county.

From Mount Sterling, in Brown county, to New Liberty, in Highland county.

From Naples, in Morgan county, to Perry, in Pike county.

From Jerseyville, via Otter Creek and Grafton, in Illinois, to St. Charles, in Missouri.

From Mount Sterling, via Liberty and Richland, in Adams county, and Kinderhook, in Pike county, to Hannibal, in Missouri.

From Peru, via Troy Grove, to Earleville.

From Mount Carrol, via Pleasant Valley, to Howardsville.

From Cass, via Flag Creek and Lyons, to Chicago.

From Dorr, in McHenry county, via Erin and Highland Prairie, to Geneva, in Walworth county, Wisconsin.

From Dorr, via Hoop and Boon's mills, Habron, to Richmond, in McHenry county.

From Hickory Hill, in Marion county, to McLanesborough, in Hamilton county.

From Littlefort, via Goge's Lake, Hainesville, Forkville, Lamar and Merona, to Crystal Lake, in McHenry county.

From Mount Sterling, in Brown county, via Garvish Mill, to Griggsville, in Pike county.

From Sycamore, via South Grove, Hick's mills, Lindenwood, White Rock, Daysville, Oregon, Mount Morris, Chamber's Grove, and Mount Carroll, to Savannah, on the Mississippi river.

From Rockford, via Kishwaukie, Mount of Stillman's Creek, Daysville, Lee Centre, and Ovid, to Peru.

From Charleston, via Springville and Perry Brashear's, to Greenup, in Cumberland county.

From Ewington, via Cochran's Grove and Sullivan, to Decatur.

From Greenville to Alton.

From Springfield, via Athens, New Market, Walker's Grove, Quiver, and Liverpool, to Canton, in Fulton county.

From Springfield, via mount Pulaski, Clinton, and Marian, to Mount Pleasant.

From Dillon, in Tazewell county, via Mackinaw Point, Hittle's Grove, and Mount Hope, to Waynesville, in DeWitt county.

From Rock Island, via Camden Mills, Orion, Andover, Red Oak Grove, Walnut Grove, Victoria, Rochester, Brimfield, and Kickapoo town, to Peorie.

From Blue Island, via Cooper's Grove, Chelsea, Walingford, and Bloomville, to Bulbonia.

From Greenville, in Bond county, to Staunton, in Macoupin county.

From Metropolis city to Jonesboro.

From Chicago, via Gross Point, La Pear, and Oak Hill, to Littlefort.

From Middleport, via Worth, Quitman, and Butler, to Urbanna.

From Dixon, via Wilson's Mills, (south side of Elkhorn Grove,) Milledgeville, and Black Oak Grove, to Savannah.

From Winslow, in Stephenson county, via Warren, to Millville, in Jo Davies county.

From Dutchman's Point, via Sherman and Emmet, to Littlefort.

From Cass, via Barber's corners, Du Page, and Vermont settlement, to Oswego.

Georgia.—From Griffin to Newnan.

From Albany, in Baker county, to Thomasville, in Thomas county.

From Barrington Ferry, in McIntosh county via Penlam's store in Wayne county, and Alabaham Creek, to Waresborough, in Ware county.

From Carrolton, via Laurel Hill, to Franklin.

From Carrolton to Van Wert.

From Troupville, Georgia, via Clayattsville, to Columbus, in Florida.

From Madison, via Monticello, Seven Islands, and Jackson, to Griffin.

From Blairsville, Union county, to Mount Yonah, Habersham county.

From Daltol, Georgia, to Benton, Tennessee.

From Dalton, via Spring Place, Murray county, and Eljay, Gilmer county, to Dahlonega.

From Rome, Floyd county, via Cave Spring, to Jacksonville, Alabama.

From Griffin, Pike county, via English Mills Fayette county, to Newnan, Coweta county.

From Raysville, Columbia county, via John Beatly's, to Lincolnton, Lincoln county.

From Traveller's Rest, Dooley county, to Florence, Stewart county.

From Halcyondale, at the fifty-mile station on the Central railroad, in Scriven county, to Reidsville, in Tatnal county.

From Reidsville, in Tatnall county, to the forty fifth mile station on the Central railroad.

From Buckeye post office to Towersville, in Laurens county.

From Anderson, in South Carolina, via Elberton, to Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

From Pendleton, South Carolina, via Pulliam's ferry, King's Bench, Bowersville, Franklin Springs, Madison Springs, to Athens, Georgia.

From Athens, via Gillsville, to Clarksville.

From Athens, via Dallas, Providence, to Carnesville.

From Gainesville to Argo.

Arkansas.—From Eldorado, in Union county, via Harper's, Foster's Store, and James Dyer's, to Athens, the seat of justice of Claiborne parish, in Louisiana.

From Washington, via Johnson's Mill's Neal's Springs, and Russey's, in Sevier county, Baker's Springs, and Mountain Fork Cove, in Polk county, to Dallas.

From Chickalah to Hot Springs.

From Lost Creek, via Hester's Bridge, on Hurricane, Creek, via H Carr's, to Pine Bluff, Jefferson county.

From Chickalah Village, Yell county, via Matthias Harkey's, via Jordan Thompson's to Morrison's Bluff, in Johnson county.

From Fayetteville, Arkansas, via Daniel Neal's, via Henry Hasting's, to Maysville, Benton county.

From Wilmington, Arkansas, via Carysville to Marion, Louisiana.

Louisiana.—From Hansonburgh, via Copenhagen, Thomas Meredith's, James Williams's, Vernon, Duvaemonia, to Athens, seat of justice for the parish of Claiborne.

From Natchitoches, via Saint Maurice, Cedar Creek, Salem Mills, John Lesle's, Wyatt's, and John T. Harriss's, in Monroe.

From Belevieu, in Bossier parish, to Minden, in Claiborne.

From Alexandria to Mount Lebanon.

From Fort Jesup, via Toro, to Burr's Ferry.

Kentucky.—From Mount Sterling, via the Beaver ponds on Red river, and the Estill Steam furnace, to Irvine, in Estill county.

From Grayson, in Carter county, via the precinct of Little Sandy and Daniel Horton's, to West Liberty, in Morgan county, and from thence, via Hazel Green, to Jackson, in Breathitt county.

From Williamstown, via Fork Lick, Meredith Collins's and Logansville, to Leesburg.

From Winchester, via Reuben Rucker's, Walter Goude's, and the mouth of Woodsward's creek, to Irvine.

From Kiddville to Walter Goude's.

From Pleasureville to Owentown.

From Poplar Plains, Fleming county, via Plummer's Mills, John's Mills and Triplett, to West Liberty, in Morgan county.

From Thomas J. Fobbin's store to Aaron's run, both in Montgomery county.

From Jackson, in Breathitt county, to Crockettsville, on the middle fork of the Kentucky river, in the same county.

Tennessee.—From Taylorsville, via Shady, Johnson county, to Paperville, in Sullivan-ville county.

From Somerville, via Dancyville, to Brownsville.

From Thorn Hill, through the valley on the north side of Clinch mountain, via Martin Cleveland's and John Dobson's, to Blain's Cross-roads.

From Kingston, via Bellefonte, Eric, and Oxford, to Athens.

From Waynesboro' to Florence, Alabama.

From Elizabethton, via Greenfield, Blountville, and Arcadia, to Kingsport.

From Somerville, via Fayette Corner, and Esnaunala, to Denmark.

From Benton to Dalton, Georgia.

From Jackson to Savanna, in Tennessee.

Alabama.—From Jasper to Springville.

From Russellville to Buzzard Roost.

From Huntsville to Montgomery, via Montevallo.

From Wetumpka, via Quitman, Chesnut creek, and Wascahatchez, to Columbiana.

From Marion, via Dicken's Mill, Brush Creek, Centreville, and Jericho, to Marion.

From Moulton to Leighton.

From the town of Talladega to Broken Arrow, in the county of St. Clair.

From Wetumpka, via Nixburg, Socapotoy, Pinkeyville, Goldville, Wedowee, to Griffin, in the State of Georgia.

From Blue Pond, in the county of Cherokee, to the city of Montgomery, Alabama, via Jacksonville and Talladega.

From Wilderness post office, via Charleton's store, to Mott's post office.

From Troy, in Pike county, Alabama, via Wellborne, to Indigo Head, to Geneva, in said State.

From Benton, in Lowndes county, Alabama, via Joseph Walker's, to Warrenton, in Dallas county.

Mississippi.—From Shieldsborough, via Gainesville, Columbia, and Monticello, to Gallatin.

From Boloxie, via Augusta and Ellisville, to Paulding.

From Belfontaine, via Grenada, to Farmville.

From Ripley, via Campbelltown, to Aberdeen.

From Oxford, via College Hill, Lewellen's Cross-roads, and Robinson's, to Memphis, Tennessee.

From Panola to Coffeeville.

From Raleigh, via Fayetteville, Coates's Mills, to Ellisville.

From Williamsburg, via Ellisville, to Paulding.

From Paulding, via Enterprise, to Daleville.

From East Port to Fulton.

From Hillsboro' to Raleigh.

From Jackson, via Raymond, Cayuga, Rocky Springs, Port Gibson, and Fayette, to Natchez.

From Paulding, via Leakesville, to Mobile, Alabama.

From Leakesville, via Winchester, Miltonville, and Quitman, to Enterprise.

From Woodville, via Sibley's and Harvard's Ferry, to Stephen Kenedy's, (on the road from Natchez to Liberty.)

From Vicksburg, via Warrenton, to Grand Gulf, by land.

From Hopewell, via Big Creek and Jones's Mills, to Coffeeville.

From Salem, via J. H Norton's and William McLean's, to Fenger's Cross-roads.

From Grenada to Greensboro'.

From Grenada, via Belfontaine, to Fame.

From Koscinsko, via Greensboro' and Houston, to Pontotoc.

From Greensboro', via Shongalo, Middleton, and Carrollton, to Greenwood.

From Aberdeen, via Athens, Quincy, Splunge, Grubb Springs, and Hamilton, to Aberdeen.

From Macon to Prairie Point.

From Charleston to Delta.

From Delta to Bolivar.

From Bolivar to McNutt.

From McNutt to Greenwood.

From Charleston, via Tuscahoma and Smith's Mills, to Carrollton.

From Coffeeville to Sarepta.

From Holly Springs, via New Albany, to Fulton, in Itawamba county.

From Delta, via Husting's Ferry, to Panola county.

From Herbert's post office to Quitman, in said State.

From Vicksburg, Warren county, Mississippi, via Warrenton, Willow Springs, Port Gibson, Oakland College, Rodney, and Church Hill, to Natchez, Mississippi, eighty-five miles.

Maryland.—From Baltimore, via Cub Hill, Fork Meeting, to Bellair.

From Princess Anne, via Kingston, to Jefferson Corner, in Somerset county.

From Denton, Caroline county, via Greensborough, Bridgetown, Beaver Dams, Long March, to Sudlersville, in Queen Anne's county.

From Ellicott's Mills to Rockville, Montgomery county, via Clarksville and Sandy Spring.

Virginia.—From Blacksburgh, in the county of Montgomery, via Pepper's Ferry, in said county, to Newbern, in the county of Pulaski.

From Martinsville, in the county of Henry, via Rough and Ready, Prunty's, Union Furnace, Elamsville, and Rock Castle, in the county of Patrick, to Floyd Court house.

From Brooksville, in the county of Albemarle, via Greenfield, Tye River Mills and Roseland, in county of Nelson, to Rose Mills, in the county of Amherst.

From Kingwood, in the county of Preston, to West Union, in

From New London, in Campbell county, via Wade's, the Meadows, Halesford, and Taylor's Store, to Rocky Mount, in the county of Franklin; and the turnpike road from the said town of New London to Rocky Mount, when completed, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a post road, without regard to the intermediate points herein named, if the same shall not be upon the line of said road.

From Rocky Mount, via Saunders's Mill, Long Branch, and Canady's Gap, to Floyd Court-house.

From Fincastle, in the county of Botetourte, to Covington, in the county of Alleghany.

From Mechanicsburg, in Giles county, to Perry's Store, in the county of Tazewell.

From Kenhawa to Logan Court-house, along the main State road, via John G. Jones's, near the mouth of Hewett's creek, in the county of Boone.

From the town of Moorfield, in Hardy county, via the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac river, to McDowell post office, in the county of Highland.

From Christianburg, in Montgomery county, via the Foundry, to Hillsville, in Carroll county.

From the town of Huntersville, in the county of Pocahontas, to Huttonsville, in the county of Randolph, via Martin's Bottom, Stony Creek, Old Field Fork of Elk river, Big Spring, and Mingo Flats; thence to the Valley river, and down that river to Huttonsville.

From Free Port, in Wood, at the mouth of Goose Creek, to Ritchie Court-house.

From Clintonville, in Greenbrier, via Nicholas Court-house and Pocahontas, to Randolph Court-house.

From Gravel Spring to Woodstock.

From Alexandria, via Drainsville, to Leesburg.

North Carolina.—From Asheville, through Buncombe and Yancey counties, via Garrison's, Gilbert's, Bull Creek, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gabaren's Big Laurel, (across the State line.) via Sulphur Springs, in Green county, (Tennessee,) and Love's, to Limestone Spring, in said county.

From Lexington, via Fulton, Mocksville, County Line, and Oak Forest, to Statesville; and that the route from Salem to Statesville be, and the same is hereby, discontinued.

From Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, to Newbigon creek, in same county.

From Floral College, Robeson county, to Randallsville.

From Lumberton to Elizabethtown, or Prospect Hill.

From Gravelly Hill, by Peter's Creek, to Fayetteville.

From Cedar Creek, in Greene county, Tennessee, into North Carolina, via Allen's Old Stand, Joseph Rives's Mill, to Bald Mountain Creek post office, in Yancey county.

From Daniel Carter's, via J. W. Anderson's, on Gabriel's Creek, in Yancey county, via Bull Creek, Walnut, and Bush Creek, to the Warm Springs.

From Warrenton to Shocco Springs.

From Lexington, by Fair Grove, Johnson's, Hoover's, and Sawyer's Gold Mines, to Ashboro', North Carolina.

From Littleton, in Halifax county, to Ransom's Bridge, in Franklin county.

Texas.—From Sherman, via Coffee's Bend, in Grayson county, to Fort Washita.

From Green's Bluff, on Sabine river, via Lawhon's Mills, to Burkeville, the county site of Newton county.

From Lyon's post office, Louisiana, via Green's Bluff, to Sabine Pass.

From Mooresville, in Bowie county, via Old Hickory, Clear Spring, and Gertrude post offices, to Jefferson, in Cass county.

From Henderson, via San Cosme, (Solomon Grigsby's,) Lilly's Mills, Rusk, and Murchison Prairie, to Crockett.

From Woodville, via Sandy Bluff, to Beaumont.

From Tyler, in Smith county, via the county site of Van Zandt, (Grand Saline,) Bruten's, and Four Mile Prairie, to Buffalo.

From Tyler, in Smith county, to Palestine.

From San Augustine to Marion.

From Springfied, the county seat of Limestone, to Falls of Brazos.

From Houston, via E. Byren's and F. Bingham's, to Parker's Point.

From Goliad to Port Lavacca.

From Milam, in Sabine county, via Housen Bayou (Pace's) to Bear Creek.

From Clarksville, via Tarrant and the county site of Kaufman, to Buffalo.

From Warren to Coffee's Bend.

From Fort Washita to Fort Smith.

From Henderson, via Bellevieu and Manchester, to the county site of Upshur.

From Bonham, via Greenville, to the county site of Kaufman.

From Paris, in Lamar county, to Pine Bluffs, in Red river county.

From Henderson, via Pecantown and Sugar Hill, to Grand Bluffs, in Panola county.

From Port Caddo, via Clinton, in Cass county, to Moore's post office, in Bowie county.

From Fulton, on Red river, via Moore's Ferry, on Sulphur Fork, William's Bluff, and Clinton, in Cass county, to Jefferson.

From Beaumont, via Village Creek, Jefferson county, and Jonas Cravy's, in Tyler county, to Town Bluff.

From Nacogdoches to Ewingsville, in Angelina county.

From Austin, via Cameron, to the Falls of Brazos, and the route from Springfield to Buffalo shall be so changed as to pass through Tawackany Hills, and Corsicanna, the county site of Navarro.

From Gonzales to Goliad.

From Corsicanna, the county site of Navarro, via Porter's Bluff, to Buffalo.

From Hodge's post office, in Fort Bend county, to Arnold's post office, in Austin county, via Gasten's, Wade's, and Stephen Tippett's.

From Houston to Gonzales, via Richmond, Columbus, and Petersburg.

From Galveston to Columbia, via Virginia Point and Garen Hines.

From Passo Cavallo to Corpus Christi, via Lamar, Copano, and Aransas Pass.

From Lagrange to Goliad, via Chisholm's Ferry.

From Indian Point to Victoria.

From San Antonio to Victoria, via Goliad.

From Refugio to Lamar.

From Columbia to Mattagorda, via Brazoria, Cedar Lake, and Caney.

From Lagrange to Texana, via Lyons, Petersburg, and Kerr's.

From Houston, via Fanthorp's, to Springfield.

From San Antonio to Laredo.

From Austin, via Young's Settlement, to Caldwell.

From Braunfels to Fredericksburg.

From Washington, via Fanthorp's, to Huntsville.

From San Felipe to Washington, via new county seat of Austin county.

From Corpus Christi to county seat of Cameron county.

From Corpus Christi to Rio Grande city.

From Corpus Christi to Laredo.

From the mouth of the Rio Grande to Laredo, by steamboat or land, via Rio Grande city.

From Buffalo to Washington, via Fanthorp's.

From Cameron, in Milam county, to Crockett, via Nashville, Wheelock, Leona, and Alabama.

From Marshall, in Harrison county, via Hagan's Ferry, in Upshur county, to Tyler, in Smith county.

From Rusk, Cherokee county, to Lockrawza.

From Galveston, via New Boston, to Sour Lake, in Jefferson county.

Missouri.—From Alexandria, via St. Francisville, Wool's Mills, Fox, Bloomfield, Drakesville, Princeton, and Knoxville, to Fort Des Moines, in Iowa.

From Fredericktown, Madison county, via Devalt Bollinger's, to Lowndes, Wayne county.

From Brunswick, Chariton county, via Utica, to Gallatin.

From Cassville, via Mount Pleasant, to Sarcoxie.

From Brunswick, via Compton's Ferry, to Chillicothe.

From Alexandria to Winchester.

From Alexandria to Canton.

From Oseola, via Quincey, to Hickory Court-house.

From Kirksville, via Lancaster, to Fort Des Moines, in Iowa.

From Memphis to Keosauqua, in Iowa.

From Westport to Harrisonville.

From Arrow Rock to Georgetown.

From Fulton to Linna.

From Round Hill to Arator.

From Buffalo, via St Paul, to Forsyth.

From Richmond, via Far West, Maysville, and Gentryville, to Athens.

From Galatin, via Marysville, to Saint Joseph.

From Hartville to Waynesville.

From Danville to Mexico.

From Sandhill, in Scotland county, to Kenksville, in Adams county.

Iowa.—From Mount Pleasant, via Deed's Mill, Brighton, and Oskaloosa, to Monroe city.

From Delhi, via Cascade and Green's Ferry, to Galena, in Illinois.

From Quashqueton, via Independence, to Sturges's Rapids, Black Hawk county.

From Raccoon Forks of the Des Moines river to Council Bluff.

From El Kader to Jacksonville.

From Fort Madison, via West Point, Lowell, Mount Pleasant, Crawfordville, and Iowa city, to Dubuque.

From Tipton, via Pioneer Grove and Marion, to the county seat of Benton county.

From Cedar Rapids, Linn county, via the county seat of Benton county, to the Falls of Cedar river, Black Hawk county.

From Iowa City, via Wasson's Mills, Washington county, Houston's Point, Keokuk county, and Sigourney, to Lancaster.

Wisconsin.—From Southport, via Pleasant Prairie and Franklin, to Antioch, in Illinois.

From Southport, via Pleasant Prairie and Walker's Prairie, to Richmond, in Illinois.

From Port Washington, via Salisbury's Mills and Horricon, to Beaver Dam, Dodge county.

From Geneva, via East Troy, Eagleville, and Waterville, to Summitt.

From Waupun, Fond du Lac county, via Ceresco, to Dartford.

From Darien, via Reed's Corners, Richmond and Utter's Corners, to Whitewater.

From Milwaukie, via Troy, Elkhorn, Delaware, Darien, Allen's Grove, and Clinton, to Beloit.

From Fon du Lac, via Humesville, to Plover Portage, on Wisconsin river.

From Potosi to Beetown.

From Summitt, via Oconomewoe, Neosho, and Maysville, to Fond du Lac.

From Janesville, via Stone's Bridge, Fulton, and Dunkirk, to Madison.

From Fort Washington to Fond du Lac.

From Sheboyagan, via Maysville, and Henrico, to the county seat of Dodge county.

From Watertown, Jefferson county, via Waupun, Ceresco, Berlin and Plover Portage, to Stevens's Point, in Portage county.

New York.—From Florence, Oneida county, New York, to Osceola, Lewis county.

From Geneva, Ontario county, New York, via Gorham, Rushville, and Naples, to Dansville, in Livingston county.

From Fosterdale, Sullivan county, New York, via Gallikoon village and Round Pond, to Rockland, in said county.

From Greenville, Green county, New York, via Norton Hill, to Oak Hill.

From Gilboa, Schoharie county, New York, via Jefferson and North Harpersfield, to Davenport, Delaware county.

From Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York, to the Canada line, adjoining the north part of the town of Clinton.

From Elden, Erie county, New York, to Millgrove, in said county, near the residence of Moses Case.

From Williamstown, Oswego county, New York, to Amboy Corners, in said county.

From Rome, Oneida county, New York, to Vernon Centre, in said county.

From Augusta, Oneida county, New York, to Madison, in the county of Madison.

From Copenhagen, Lewis county, New York, via Boynton's Corners, Worthville, and Jacksonville, to Lorraine, in Jefferson county.

From Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, to Brineville, in said county.

From Elmira, Chemung county, New York, via East Veteran and West Cayuta, to Ithaca, Tompkins county.

From Lafargeville, Jefferson county, New York, via Shantyville, Parker Settlement, Theresa, Ox Bow, and Caledonia, to Governeur, St. Lawrence county.

From Maline, Franklin county, New York, to Fort Covington, same county.

From Hervalton, St. Lawrence county, New York, by way of De Puyster, on the present route to De Puyster post office, thence by the road through the town of Macomb, by the way of Pope's Mills, to Rossie, in the said county of St. Lawrence.

New Jersey.—From Columbia, in the township of Knowlton, New Jersey, along the Delaware river, to Flat Brookville, in Sussex county.

From Vincenttown, via Lumberton, Bridgeborough, to Philadelphia.

From New Germantown, via Unionville, to German Valley.

From Key Port, New Jersey, to Squankum.

From Tuckahoe, via lower bridge on Cedar creek, Seaville, Townsend's inlet, to Cape May Court house.

From Cranbury to South Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey.

From Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, via Camden, New Jersey, Ellsburg, Fellowship and Green Tree, to Mount Laurel, Burlington county, New Jersey.

South Carolina.—From Anderson, via Centreville, Steel's, Churubusco, Milwer's, and back to Anderson.

From Willow Grove, by Sheto, Rusk's Mills, Bethlehem, and Taylorsville, to Willow Grove, being a circuit of thirty-four and a half miles.

From Barnwell Court-house to King's Creek.

From Columbia, South Carolina, via Maybinton, Unionville, Spartansburg Court house, to Rutherfordton, North Carolina, three times a week.

Illinois.—From Mount Carmel, via Round Prairie, Splucer's Mill, and Fairview, to Olney.

From Cairo city, via Thebes, to Cape Girardeau, in Missouri.

From Lebanon, in St. Clair county, via Marine Town and Staunton, to Carlinville, in Macoupin county.

From Waterloo, by Red Bud and La Fayette, to Sparta, in Randolph county.

From Shelbyville, by Audubon, Hillsboro,' and Mount Kingston, in Montgomery county, by Staunton, Bunkerhill, and Woodburn, in Macoupin county, to the city of Alton.

From Dresden, via Ohio Farm and Lisbon, to Newark.

From Dundee, via Prospect, O Connell, and Jackson precinct, to Marengo.

From Aurora, via Royaltown and Kaneville, to Sycamore.

From Dundee, via Algonquin, Crystal Lake, McHenry, Ringwood, Solon, and Richmond, in Illinois, to Geneva, in Wisconsin.

Arkansas.—From Camden to Arkadelphia.

From Mount Ida, via Dallas, to Ultima Thule.

From Lost Creek post office to Pine Bluff, in Jefferson county, to connect with route from Benton, Saline county, to Lost Creek.

From Lewisville, Lafayette county, to Minden, in Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

From Arkadelphia to Clingman's, Arkansas.

From Helena, in Arkansas, to Panola county, Mississippi, via Askew's Bluffs, once a week.

Louisiana.—From New River post office, on the east bank of the Mississippi river, to Galveston, in said State.

From Winsborough, in the parish of Franklin, to Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita.

From Natchitoches, along the bank of Red river, to Shreveport.

From Placquemine to Johnson's Store, on the Bayou Grosstete, by the way of Point Coupee, in Louisiana.

From Harrisonburg, through what is called the Funebree and Riser settlements, to Columbia.

From Columbia, by Thomas Meredith's, Anderson, and Perkins, in Jenkins' settlement, to Vernon.

From Vernon, by Indian Village and Coon's, to Monroe.

New York.—From Lockport, via Tonewanda Rapids, to Clarence.

From Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, via Keene post office and Osgood's, Harrietstown, St Amands, to Merrillsville post office, in Franklin county, New York.

From Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, to Dickinson, by way of Moira, in the same county.

Wisconsin.—For a mail route from Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, via Round Prairie, Graham's Mills, the Falls of Black river, the Mouth of Ollear river, the Middle Mills on the Menomonie river, the mouth of William river and Osceola, to the Falls of St Croix.

Alabama.—From Wilderness post office, via Carleton's Store, to Mott's post office.

From Troy, in Pike county, Alabama, via Wellborne or Indigo Head, to Geneva, in said State.

From Benton, in Lowndes county, Alabama, via Joseph Walker's, to Warrenton, in Dallas county.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid routes shall be advertised for contracts, for the service thereon, at the next general letting in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the service to commence as soon thereafter as practicable: *Provided,* That as soon as a responsible contractor shall offer to transport the mails over any portion of the routes included in this bill, the Postmaster General shall have the power forthwith to put them under contract: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to express any opinion as to the true boundary of any State or Territory named therein.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish post offices and appoint deputy postmasters at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco, and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, in California, within the territory of the United States, and to make such temporary arrangements for the transportation of the mail in said territory, as the public interest may require; that all letters conveyed to or from any of the above mentioned places on the Pacific, from or to any place on the Atlantic coast, shall be charged with forty cents postage; that all letters conveyed from one to any other of the said places on the Pacific shall pay twelve and a half cents postage; and the Postmaster General is authorized to apply any moneys received on account of postages aforesaid to the payments to be made on the contract for the transportation of the mails in the Pacific ocean; and the Postmaster General is further authorized to employ not exceeding two agents in making arrangements for the establishment of post offices, and for the transmission, receipt, and conveyance of letters in Oregon and California, at an annual compensation not exceeding that of the principal clerks in the Post Office Department.

ROBT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved August 14, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK

Cheap Toll.—A wag from Syracuse, who with some half dozen friends had been disporting at the pleasant and flourishing village of Leneca Falls, determined, on approaching the toll-gate, in a sleigh, one stormy night, to "run the bridge."

"Lie down, boys," said he, "in the sleigh, and when we get under the gate, groan a little, and tremble, but don't over-do it. Here, get under these horse blankets."

They did so; and when the sleigh came under the picket draw of the bridge, they began to moan and shake, so that it "was piteous to see and eke to hear."

"I have nothing less than this ten dollar bill," said our wag, handing the gate-keeper a bank note; "but for heaven's sake change it just as quick as you can! I have three friends in the sleigh who are almost dead with the small pox, and I'm in a —— ."

"Drive on! drive on!" said the terrified gate-keeper, handing back the bill; "drive on—pay next time!"

To Cook Rice.—Having tried the following plan of preparing rice, we know it to be an admirable one:—Soak the rice in cold salt water for seven hours; then have ready a stew-pan with boiling water, throw in the rice and let it boil briskly for ten minutes, then pour it in a cullender, cover it up by the fire for a few minutes, and then serve. The grains are double the usual size, and quite distinct from each other.—*Exchange Paper.*

The American Art Union.—As the time for drawing approaches, the list of subscribers rapidly increases; from one to two hundred come in daily. The number already subscribed is as large as that within one week of the drawing last year—nearly 7,000. Several new paintings have recently been admitted to the room in place of the mammoth marine piece of Achenback, which, on Tuesday, was taken to Philadelphia, to adorn the private museum of Mr. Hagedorn, for whom it was painted.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, *Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.*

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac, do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd *guaiac.*

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenite feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium iodine, Citric acid citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act do, salicine, iod of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr potas, agt. nit. pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iodide do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Lipper's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child's do; Chessman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, Houck's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olassanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassar oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jessamin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambrozoisie, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do, &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water, peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemists.

o20

NEW GOODS!

WILLIAM B. JONES.

Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes.

which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock, but would merely say that he has a VARIETY, embracing a little of every thing that is usually called for.

He returns his thanks for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him for the last three years, and pledges himself to use every exertion to render full satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to encourage him.

☞ Any article sold and *warranted* that does not prove good, will be taken back and the money refunded.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m.